



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily newspaper
عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية
جورنال تيمس يوس

By-elections to be held Aug. 18

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Royal Decree was issued Tuesday authorizing the holding of by-elections to elect two members to the Lower House of Parliament to replace deputies Ahmad Qataleh Al Azaideh and Nayef Al Hadid who passed away late June and early July respectively. The Cabinet Tuesday decided to hold by-elections on Aug. 18 to fill two vacant House seats. The decision was made upon the recommendation of the Interior Minister and in accordance with Article 17 of the Election Law. The Cabinet also approved a recommendation presented by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) to issue commemorative coins of gold to mark the 40th anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the Throne. It decided also to raise prices of lentils sold by farmers to the government in accordance with a study prepared jointly by the ministries of agriculture and supply.

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Israeli officer gets suspended sentence

TEL AVIV (R) — A military court on Tuesday gave a one-month suspended sentence to an undercover unit commander convicted of negligence in connection with the 1989 shooting death of a Palestinian. The court in the occupied Gaza Strip placed the commander, identified as Lieutenant-Colonel A., on one year's probation. Human rights groups say that the units have shot dead Arabs in the occupied territories without adequate warning or cause. Defence Minister Moshe Arens said earlier this year the operations of the undercover units had been stepped up. He said they had instilled fear among Palestinians.

O'Keefe named acting U.S. Navy chief

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sean O'Keefe, the Pentagon's top financial officer, Tuesday was named acting secretary of the navy and will take over a service scarred by a sexual misconduct scandal. Mr. O'Keefe, 36, and without military service on his resume, was appointed for 120 days. Defence Secretary Dick Cheney made the announcement at a Pentagon news conference. Mr. Cheney said President George Bush, attending an economic summit in Germany, had already signed the papers installing Mr. O'Keefe in his post.

Morocco rejects opposition demand

RABAT (R) — Morocco on Tuesday rejected an opposition demand for an independent electoral commission as unconstitutional. Four opposition parties last week called for an independent national commission with extensive powers to ensure elections promised by King Hassan are free and honest. The official MAP news agency said the proposal was turned down in a reply to the parties sent by the king's political adviser, Ahmad Reda Guedira. "The creation of a national commission, enjoying wide and multiple powers concerning elections... is without any doubt unconstitutional," Mr. Guedira wrote.

Britain orders fourth Trident nuclear

LONDON (R) — Britain Tuesday announced it had ordered a fourth Trident nuclear submarine as part of its pledge to maintain an independent strategic nuclear deterrent. Defence Minister Malcolm Rifkind said in response to a question in parliament that the submarine would be built by the VSEL consortium at Barrow-in-Furness, in northwest England. The first Trident submarine, Vanguard, was rolled out in March. Sister vessels, Victorious and Vigilant, are currently under construction at Barrow.

Russian diplomat in India feared kidnapped

NEW DELHI (R) — A Russian diplomat in New Delhi has gone missing and police say he may have been kidnapped, United News of India (UNI) said on Tuesday. UNI quoted a police official as not ruling out "any possibilities, including kidnapping, behind the disappearance" of Alexander Galutin, first secretary in the New Delhi embassy. It said the police have mounted a massive manhunt for Mr. Galutin. The news agency said Mr. Galutin, 41, was missing since Monday night. It did not say where he was last seen. A Romanian diplomat kidnapped by Sikh militants in New Delhi last year was released unharmed after more than a month in captivity.

Rebels kill Turkish soldier in rocket raid

DIYARBAKIR (R) — Rebel Kurds warring for independence from Turkey killed one soldier and wounded four others in an overnight rocket raid on an eastern gendarmerie post, a senior security official said Tuesday. At least 60 guerrillas of the Kurdistan Labour Party (PKK) fled after attacking the post near Catak town in the province of Van, said the official in Diyarbakir.

Accusation against Jordan in Iraq coup bid is a bit too much — King

'It completes the circle of accusations'

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein says he has yet to hear of Iraqi accusations that Jordan played a role in a last week's reported coup attempt against President Saddam Hussein. "There was certainly nothing in terms of our involvement or collusion. There was neither knowledge nor participation in anything of that nature," the King was quoted as saying by the Washington Post. "If these accusations are being made against us, we have not heard from the Iraqis, neither officially nor otherwise. And if such accusations are indeed being made that would complete the circle of accusations against us, this is a bit too much."

The newspaper said it was the King's first response to reports that President Saddam had accused Jordan of involvement in U.S.-led intelligence efforts to encourage a coup attempt on June 29 by a mechanised brigade from Iraq's Republican Guard. Asked specifically about his reported authorisation of U.S. intelligence on Jordanian soil, the King was quoted as replying: "This is not a police state and we have always had a clear policy of non-interference in the affairs of others in this region or anywhere else. And we do not permit others to interfere in our sovereign affairs."

The New York Times reported on Tuesday that 135 Iraqi officers had been purged following the reported coup. The Iraqi News Agency quoted an official spokesman as saying the reports were groundless and mere fabrication. "It is part of the distortion campaign mounted by the American media under guidance of the Central Intelligence Agency," the spokesman said. The U.S. State Department lent credence Monday to the reports saying "Something appears to have happened in Iraq but we are not sure what."

Jordan works to improve Iraq border post

By Rana Sabbagh
Reuters

RUWEISHED BORDER POST — Workers, their heads covered against the blazing sun, toil to build new inspection facilities at this remote, windswept post on the Jordan-Iraq border. An estimated 400 trucks and oil tankers head east through Ruweished every day. It is virtually the only link beleaguered Iraq has with the outside world and the United States says sanctions-busting through Jordan helps to keep President Saddam Hussein in power. "We are here to observe the U.N. sanctions against Iraq to which we have always been totally committed and to protect our internal security and stability," border chief Lieutenant-Colonel Fakhr Daoud told reporters on Monday.

The government has rejected a U.S. plan to station United Nations inspectors at Ruweished but diplomats and businessmen say it agreed last week to tighten export procedures. Diplomats said Finance Minister Basil Jarrah agreed to send extra staff to the frontier to inspect every truck going through and to tighten rules on goods leaving two free trade zones in Jordan. Customs and border chiefs denied new measures were in place but said previously improvements were being carried out to combat what they believe is a minimal two-way flow of smuggled goods. Workers and army engineers are busy constructing a second ramp for inspecting trucks. About 3,000 Iraqi businessmen and vacationers go to and from Iraq through the border post each day, making the 12-hour journey through the desert. Officials said

plans for further improvements, including purchasing X-ray machines and installing three more ramps and a barbed wire fence inside the border area, were on the agenda but all hinged on how much money was available. "Day by day we are improving our measures because this is a new border post," said Col. Daoud dressed in light-blue uniform. "But this does not mean that things were loose before and are now being tightened." He rejected U.S. charges that up to 30 per cent of the goods exported from Jordan to Iraq were contraband, including building materials and spare parts. He estimated the figure was less than five per cent and was made up mostly of items such as Jordanian flour, forbidden because of heavy subsidies.



Asked about a New York Times report that quoted a U.S. official as saying the United States was involved in the reported plot against President Saddam, Ms. Tutwiler said she would not discuss "intelligence matters."

Likud government spurs settlements

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's defeated right-wing government is moving quickly to approve more Jewish settlements in Arab East Jerusalem before it leaves office, officials said on Tuesday. The officials said plans to build 400 Jewish housing units in Palestinian neighbourhoods are expected to be presented for approval on Thursday to a committee controlled by the caretaker government. Housing Minister Ariel Sharon — over the objections of Jerusalem's Israeli mayor, Teddy Kollek — has been trying to bring some 3,000 Jewish families to live in the city since the 1967 war. Labour leader Yitzhak Rabin, who crushed Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party in a June 23 general election, could take power as next week. Mr. Rabin opposes "political settlements" — increasing the number of Jewish settlers in densely populated areas of the West Bank — but is committed to Israeli "sovereignty" over East Jerusalem. Spokeswoman Bonnie Boxer said the district planning commission on Tuesday rejected a city request to use a building in Wadi Joz neighbourhood as a school for handicapped Arab children. The decision by the government-controlled commis-

sion cleared the way for the housing ministry to pursue plans to build 200 housing units for Jews in the area occupied by the school. "They did this in a quick way. I am against the entry of Jews into dense Arab areas," Mr. Kollek said on Israeli radio. He sent a letter to Interior Minister Arye Deri calling the move a "political grab." The plan for houses in Wadi Joz is expected to be heard by an expediting committee controlled by the Shamir government on Thursday. It can approve projects of at least 200 units with a minimum of delay. Ms. Boxer said a group of settlers was also expected to ask the same Thursday session of the committee to approve building 200 housing units in another neighbourhood. The committee was set up to speed approval of housing for the more than 400,000 Jews who have arrived since the former Soviet Union lifted restrictions on emigration in 1989. "The mayor feels the government has been using its power to pursue its political programme in Jerusalem and that entirely opposes his views," Mr. Boxer told Reuters. Settlers also said they wanted a

Brotherhood: Rabin more dangerous than Shas

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Muslim Brotherhood movement in Jordan has described the Israeli Labour Party as more "dangerous and more malicious" than the Likud bloc and called on Palestinians, Arabs and Muslims to mobilise forces, confront and thwart the Middle East peace process. In a statement issued Monday by the Islamic movement parliamentary office, the Brotherhood said that the only difference between Yitzhak Rabin's Likud and Yitzhak Rabin's Labour was that while the first wanted to settle Jews all over the occupied territories, the latter chooses strategic areas that would allow Israel to continue its hold on all of Palestine and the Golan Heights. The statement recalled that it was Mr. Rabin who led the Israeli army in the 1967 war "and occupied Jerusalem," and that he, as defence minister in 1988, was the proponent of Israel's iron-fist policy in the occupied territories. Mr. Rabin ordered the Israeli army to break Palestinian bones to stop the intifada, it recalled. The statement said Mr. Rabin would only offer the Palestinians a "skeleton self-rule" followed by Camp David-like accords with Syria and Jordan. "That would be done at the expense of giving up 80 per cent of Palestine for the sake of inter-

national legitimacy," the statement said. "Let us all, ye masses of the oasies, join our forces to bring down Rabin and the defeatist policy," the statement said. In another statement also Tuesday, the Brotherhood accused Fatah, the main faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), of waging a campaign that aims at reducing the influence of Hamas, the Islamic resistance movement, in the occupied territories. "The Brotherhood deputies, together with the Muslim Brotherhood... warn (Fatah) against continuing their plot and call for putting out the fires that will ultimately swallow those who started it," the statement said. The statement was referring to a clash between the groups in the Gaza town of Beni Suhaleh on Friday, when Fatah members confronted a Gaza family and demanded to talk with a son active with Hamas. The family responded with stones and the Fatah activists opened fire, wounding five in the family. However, the Brotherhood statement said that four Fatah members entered the home of Dr. Mohammad Sager, the head of the Islamic University, while he was receiving condolences over the death of his mother, and

G-7 seeks nuclear repair funds

MUNICH (AP) — Worried about a second Chernobyl disaster, European officials disclosed Tuesday that they were short of funds for emergency repairs to Soviet-designed nuclear power plants. French presidential spokesman Jean Ministrelli added a sense of urgency, telling reporters that experts say there is a 100 per cent chance of an accident in a Soviet-designed reactor within 15 years. If safety upgrades are carried out quickly, the risk would be reduced by one-third, he said. Mr. Ministrelli said German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is pushing hard for a concrete initiative to emerge from the Munich Group of Seven (G-7) summit, asked for a final try on Wednesday to get the United States and Japan to contribute to a multi-lateral fund. Jean-Pierre Cadieux, who oversees the European Community (EC) involvement in the issue, said \$780 million will be

needed over three to five years in the first phase of a safety upgrade at 25 reactors with "serious safety problems." "There's a gap" in funding, Mr. Cadieux said. The EC has earmarked \$270 million, Japan has pledged \$25 million, and the United States has said it will spend \$25 million this year and maybe \$25 million next year, the EC official said. U.S. officials, however, said Washington has budgeted for several years to come "on the order of \$100 million." Though the European countries favour a coordinated multilateral approach, the United States and Japan think direct bilateral deals are the way to work. Russian President Boris Yeltsin arrived here Tuesday for a meeting with Western leaders in Germany, saying they should recognise his country as a partner. "The cold war has ended but so far our economic relations (with the West) have not become a

partnership — the East-West divide is still there," Mr. Yeltsin told journalists before boarding his presidential jet for the flight to Munich. He is visiting Munich for a meeting with the G-7 leaders. "If everyone agrees that the cold war has ended, let us build economic relations between all countries like partners." But the Russian leader also said he would ask the West to defer repayments owed on the foreign debt on the former Soviet Union. He put these debts at \$70.7 billion. Acting Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar had earlier put these debts at \$74 billion. "We really are unable to pay the foreign debts of the former Soviet Union for a couple of years and I would ask to defer this payment," Mr. Yeltsin said.

Iraq rejects U.N. demand

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — U.N. chemical weapons inspectors Tuesday resigned themselves to a long vigil outside the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Baghdad as the confrontation between Iraq and the Security Council deepened. The council Monday demanded that the team, led by U.S. Army Major Karen Jansen, be allowed to search the building. Baghdad rejected the demand. "The vigil will go on until the Iraqis back down, even if it takes long days," said Alastair Livingston, the Bahrain-based regional chief for the inspectors' special commission. The commission is in charge of eliminating Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons capabilities, and its long-range missiles, in line with the Gulf war ceasefire resolution. "We suspect there might be weapons-related information

there and that is adequate and sufficient reason for us to go in," said Tintrevan, a commission spokesman in New York. Mr. Trevan disputed the assertion by Iraqi envoy Samir Al Nima to the council on Monday that the ministry should be off-limits because it is a symbol of Iraqi sovereignty. In the past, Mr. Trevan said, Iraq allowed inspectors access to the Ministry of Industry. Iraqi Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein Al Khudayer called Monday's security council demand surprising and ridiculous, the Iraqi News Agency reported. He said Iraq was cooperating fully with the inspectors but the request to enter the ministry was provocative and an attempt to humiliate Iraq, the agency said. "Such hasty and illogical interpretation makes Security Council resolutions meaningless," Mr. Khudayer was quoted as saying

by INA. It was the first official reaction to the Security Council statement. Mr. Khudayer said his country has committed to its obligations in line with Resolution 687, setting Gulf war ceasefire terms which require Iraq to scrap its weapons of mass destruction. "But the decision to inspect a ministry is a totally different subject... it is a provocative action, an attempt to insult the government and an act that violates sovereignty," he said. "For this reason we (decided) to reject it," he added. Maj. Jansen meanwhile for the second day running left the majority of her 16-member team on the vigil while she conducted surprise inspections at other Iraqi sites. Mr. Livingston said a site she

Algerian forces find 'hit list'

ALGIERS (R) — Security forces hunting the killers of five Algerian policemen on Tuesday arrested nine members of another group and seized a "hit list" of colleagues targeted for death. "A camera with telephoto lens and a list of policemen whom they should 'execute' was seized during the operation" in the western city of Oran, para-military gendarmerie headquarters, quoted by the official news agency AFS, said. Southwest of Algiers, security force arrested one of a gang they said shot dead a gendarme unit leader near Ain Defla on June 27. They also detained 20 people alleged to have helped the gunmen flee.

"I do not know what madness has struck the country," said Interior Minister Larbi Belkheir after the funeral of one of the policemen on Monday. A gang of 10 to 15 killers ambushed the policemen at the weekend, the 30th anniversary of Algeria's independence. Celebrations had been cancelled after last week's assassination of head of state Mohammed Boudiaf. Mr. Belkheir said the attackers were "fanatics, part of the ... hunted terrorist groups." Vowing all steps would be taken to find them, he told Le Matin newspaper: "Algeria has never before known such terrorist acts but we are more than ever determined to fight terrorism from wherever it comes." Some 80 members of the security forces have been killed since mid-February when a state of emergency crushed fundamentalist unrest. Algeria's new head of state, Ali Kafi, sent condolences to the head of national security saying his men had "sacrificed their lives for the country's dignity and stability."

Party says Gorbachev involved in failed coup

MOSCOW (R) — An official of the former Soviet Communist Party on Tuesday denied it had backed a hardline coup attempt last August and accused former party leader Mikhail Gorbachev of betraying the once all-powerful organisation. Dmitry Stepanov told Russia's constitutional court that the self-styled emergency committee which tried to seize power had legal authority over the Soviet Union and the party should therefore not have been banned for obeying it. Russian leader Boris Yeltsin outlawed the party and seized its assets for complicity in the coup but the organisation is trying to overturn the ban in court. The committee, led by former Vice-President Gennady Yanayev, said it was temporarily taking over from Mr. Gorbachev and sent armed detachments to his Crimean summer house in forces to keep him isolated.

Iran sees Mrs. Mitterrand's Iraq trip as divisive intrusion

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian newspapers on Tuesday denounced a visit to northern Iraq by the wife of French President Francois Mitterrand as potentially divisive Western interference. The pro-government Tehran Times said Danielle Mitterrand's visit to Iraqi Kurdistan, where she escaped a car bomb attack on Monday, was a "clear indication of the support of the Western countries for the division of Iraq." "Playing with Kurdish issues for the purpose of harassing other countries is a dangerous game that has to be stopped without delay," the English-language paper said. News media in Iran, which has a large Kurdish minority of its own, reacted to May elections in northern Iraq for a Kurdish parliament with warnings that it could become a prelude to a breakaway Kurdish state and a cause of regional instability. "No one would believe that Danielle Mitterrand is in Iraq for humanitarian purposes," Tehran's radical Jomhuri Eslami newspaper said. Mrs. Mitterrand, a human rights campaigner, returned to

Turkey on Tuesday at the end of her four-day visit in which she inspected aid efforts for Kurds displaced by an Iraqi army offensive after last year's Gulf war. A member of her party said seven Kurds were killed and 11 hurt when a car bomb exploded near their convoy. "Not a single change has been made in French policies vis-a-vis regional nations over the past decade," Jomhuri Eslami said, referring to France's position as Iraq's second biggest arms supplier in the 1980s. "Those who used to present Exocet missiles, Mirage aircraft and Super Etendard fighters to Iraq are now merely clapping for the so-called Kurdish government or, perhaps, for the disintegration of Iraq," it said, referring to the French-made weapons Baghdad used in the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war. Mrs. Mitterrand, 67, refused to speak to reporters at Diyarbakir airport, in southeast Turkey, after arriving on a U.S. military helicopter from northern Iraq. Mrs. Mitterrand, who appeared to be in good health, was due to fly straight to Paris

Cool response to Afghan fund request

KABUL (R) — A United Nations appeal for \$180 million to help Afghanistan's transition to peace after 14 years of civil war has brought in less than \$20 million because of donor concerns about instability, a U.N. official said.

"There are some fundamental inconsistencies in the chemistry of the Afghan government," David Lockwood, resident coordinator for the United Nations in Kabul, said on Monday.

"Donors worry about investing in a country where there is a risk it could spin totally out of control," he said.

Afghanistan's new Islamic government took power in late April when Kabul fell to rebel forces. The capital has been plagued by looting and factional violence

among rival guerrilla organisations, and the provinces remain under local militia rule.

One disaffected group unleashed a rocket barrage on Kabul on Saturday, killing at least 100 people and wounding more than 300.

Mr. Lockwood said the response to the U.N. secretary-general's June 5 appeal was "disappointing," but he admitted that poor security inside Afghanistan made operating difficult.

"We would love to do more, but the security situation places real limitations on some of our programmes... like food aid and de-mining," he said.

The U.N. coordinator said 60 per cent of a recent U.N. grain shipment to Kabul was hijacked

in northern Afghanistan.

Removal of Afghanistan's estimated 10 million landmines has been hampered because crews and vehicles cannot move safely in many areas of the country.

More than one million Afghans were killed in the civil war and two million disabled. Agriculture and the road and education systems have been devastated.

Afghan officials do little to disguise their disgust at the slack international response to their country's plight.

"We are not even getting lip service," said Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sediq Saljoqi.

A recent U.N. report listed a \$5 million donation by the United States and a \$60,000 contribution by Russia, the two superpowers

who funded most of Afghanistan's civil war, as the only two cash-in-hand contributions.

Britain has pledged about \$8 million to the appeal, with other Western democracies expected to kick-in an additional \$4, to \$5 million.

The most successful U.N. programme in Afghanistan is one which provides direct assistance to returning refugees.

Nearly six million Afghans fled to neighbouring Pakistan and Iran during the war.

More than 19,000 refugees crossed back into Afghanistan on a single day recently.

The United Nations is providing each family with about \$130 in cash and a quantity of wheat to ease in their resettlement.

Shenouda urges inter-faith talks to end violence

CAIRO (AP) — In a rare public comment on sectarian strife in Egypt, Coptic Pope Shenouda III on Monday urged a dialogue between Muslim extremists and Christians to curb the violence that has left about 30 dead this year.

But he said that Muslim militants, under orders from their leaders, shunned talks with Christians.

Southern Egypt has been wracked with sectarian violence since May when Muslim extremists fatally shot 13 Copts in an attack stemming from a commercial deal. Last month, six people died in two shootouts pitting Muslim extremists against police and Copts.

Police have been searching suspected extremist hideouts in several southern provinces, seizing weapons caches and arresting at least 400 people.

At a news conference he called primarily to condemn the killing of Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pope Shenouda, 69, also answered questions on the violence at home.

Head of the Coptic Orthodox Church, one of the oldest in Christendom, Pope Shenouda rarely gives news conferences, and was initially reluctant to talk about tensions between his congregation and Muslim militants.

Pope Shenouda became leader of the Coptic church in 1971, the year after President Anwar Sadat took office. In 1981, Mr. Sadat accused Pope Shenouda of instigating Muslim-Christian strife, stripped him of state recognition and banished him to a desert monastery.

President Hosni Mubarak, who succeeded Mr. Sadat, rehabilitated Pope Shenouda four years later.

"A dialogue is necessary, not between like-minded people such as clergymen, but between Muslims and Christians," Pope Shenouda said.

"There is no dialogue between us and the extremists because they follow the orders of their leaders," he said.

Referring to violence in Dairut, about 260 kilometres south of Cairo, where Copts and Muslims battled in May, Pope Shenouda said: "There is a state of terror in the town, people are too afraid to go out. There are also attacks on non-Christians."

Muslim extremists also have attacked fellow Muslims who do not obey their rules. In some villages of southern Egypt they control commercial dealings, imposing taxes on Christians and for Muslims.



Pope Shenouda III

breaking the right arm and both legs of those refusing to pay.

Pope Shenouda acknowledged that some Christians possessed weapons, but said that unlike Muslim extremists "there is no Coptic organisation that carries arms."

"There may be some (Christians) who use weapons for self-defence in personal quarrels, but they are individuals and not organised groups," he said.

Christians used firearms in a clash with Muslim extremists in a Cairo suburb last fall, and at least five Christians were arrested in the recent events.

Large numbers of southerners, both Christian and Muslim, traditionally are armed and wage age-old family and business vendettas.

Pope Shenouda dismissed a recent advertisement in American newspapers claiming that the Egyptian government condones attacks on Copts and that its media characterises the Copts as infidels.

In the advertisement, the New Jersey based American, Australian and Canadian Coptic associations asked President George Bush, other world leaders and the United Nations to convey their concern to the Egyptian government.

"We are only concerned with official church statements and we categorically reject any foreign intervention," Pope Shenouda said.

"The government is doing its best to control all kinds of terrorism and aggression. We should give it a chance. We expect good results and at the same time, we also want justice for Copts and for Muslims."

Saddam's brother says GCC should accept Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — A half brother of President Saddam Hussein said on Tuesday the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) should accept Iraq's membership if it wanted prosperity for its member states.

"If the GCC wants to remain a regional organisation capable of development and continuity, it must invite Iraq and welcome it as an effective member," Barzan Al Tikriti wrote in the government newspaper Al Jumhuriyah.

Mr. Tikriti, Iraq's United Nations envoy in Geneva and a former security chief, accused the council of harming Iraq when its member countries joined the multinational alliance that fought Iraq in the Gulf war over Kuwait.

The six-member GCC stood against Iraq's occupation of Kuwait and contributed money

and men in the U.S.-led war effort to drive the Iraqi forces from the emirate.

Mr. Tikriti said after Iraq, the GCC should consider the extension of membership status to Yemen, Jordan and Syria.

"The GCC should abandon its club of rich men," Mr. Tikriti said. "A gazelle should not be proud of its graceful body in front of hungry lions."

Mr. Tikriti called for unity of Iraq and Kuwait on Sunday, saying both countries possessed the potential that will bring them closer together.

"It is better for those concerned on both sides to guide themselves to a useful path... leading to the unity of the two countries," Mr. Tikriti wrote in the same newspaper on Sunday. Kuwait dismissed the call as absurd and simply impossible.

Motives and suspects — but no smoking gun in Boudiaf killing

By Elaine Ganley
The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Who killed Mohammed Boudiaf? Was the assassination of Algeria's leader an act of revenge by Muslim fundamentalists, or an attack by a corrupt hierarchy fearful of its interests?

In the week since Mr. Boudiaf was shot, the Algerian press has presented fresh scenarios every day, some of them implicating high government officials.

Interior Minister Larbi Belkheir was forced to issue a statement Saturday saying he was not under arrest as reported, and remained in his post.

An official investigating commission, apparently named to calm a clamorous press, was sworn in Saturday. It is to publish its preliminary findings in 20 days.

Mr. Boudiaf, 73, president of the ruling High State Council, was shot to death last Monday while giving a speech in the eastern city of Annaba, 161 days after taking office. Forty-one other people were injured in a hail of gunfire.

Authorities confirmed the arrest of one person, a member of the crack security unit that guards the president. Annaba prosecutor Mohammed Tigharant on Saturday identified the suspect as Second Lieutenant M'barek Bouanaar, 26.

There has been no clarification of the report by the state-run APS news agency on the day of the murder that the gunman was

killed by presidential bodyguards.

It remained unclear whether the assassin had accomplices. Newspaper accounts, some reporting up to 13 arrests, claim the suspect confessed to acting alone and out of religious conviction.

However, the ruling council, in a communique Saturday, referred to "killers."

"Who would profit from the crime?" the daily Alger Republicain wrote in a headline Sunday, stating the most-asked question of all.

Those with motives are many. Suspicion immediately fell on Islamic fundamentalists. The army deposed President Chadli Benjedid in January and brought in Mr. Boudiaf to rule, derailing fundamentalists who were sweeping parliamentary elections.

Mr. Boudiaf labelled the fundamentalists "outlaws," and the government he headed jailed them by the thousands and banned their Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) Party. Armed Islamic extremists are already waging a deadly campaign against security forces.

But Mr. Boudiaf also targeted an elite that skims state profits, benefits from black marketeering and generally enriches itself at the expense of the people. The press has increasingly given weight to the theory that the assassination was ordered by a "mafia" within the power structure.

Corruption flourished under Mr. Benjedid's 12-year rule. "Trabendo," the black market,

assumed the proportions of a parallel economy. In Mr. Boudiaf's brief term, two powerful people were arrested for alleged corruption.

Major General Mostepha Beloucif, one-time protégé of Mr. Benjedid, was charged in May with alleged embezzlement and misuse of millions of dollars in public funds. Also jailed is Hadi Betou, known as a baron of the black market in southern Algeria where there is a thriving traffic with neighbouring countries in everything from sugar to camels.

The newspaper Alger Republicain suggested that corrupt bureaucrats and the fundamentalists might have cooperated to kill Mr. Boudiaf. It noted Mr. Benjedid's apparent willingness to enter an alliance with fundamentalists after parliamentary elections.

"This alliance... had no other goal than preserving and perpetuating the considerable interests of the barons of the Chadli era." Each day the press demands "the truth." But doubts are voiced about whether it ever will be known.

With so many interests at stake, and the investigative commission starting its work five days after the murder, wrote the pro-government daily Horizons Sunday, "Is there not a risk of its investigating secondhand material, retouched or, worse yet, falsified?"

Algerians, it said, "are waiting to be told who really killed Boudiaf."



Jesse Jackson

Jackson: Zionism is liberation movement

BRUSSELS (R) — U.S. black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson told an international conference on racism and anti-Semitism on Tuesday that Zionism was a liberation movement and that blacks and Jews should work together to fight hatred.

"Zionism by its soundest definition (is) a liberation movement whose object is to secure a state for its people..." he said in remarks to the World Jewish Congress (WJC) conference.

"As the walls come down, any veiled threats of driving Jews into the sea, or driving Palestinians from the land must stop," he said.

He added, "(Labour leader) Yitzhak Rabin's victory in elections last month is a breath of fresh air for peace and security for Israel."

Mr. Jackson's speech had been widely expected to help heal a rift between blacks and Jews, poisoned by anti-Semitic remarks Mr. Jackson made during his 1984 campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Jackson has apologised for calling Jews "hymies."

"Sometimes each of us has recognised within ourselves elements of the extreme, that take us out of the bounds of common human endeavour and the possibility of coalition," he said. "We must defend against the extremism within ourselves."

Mr. Jackson said blacks and Jews should work together to fight anti-Semitism and racism.

"Today, I call us to joint action, bold and courageous action," he said. "Our challenge today is to... act together and set concrete examples of cooperation and coalition."

"We can encourage the process of recognition of the historic evil of anti-Semitism, to ensure that it is not built into the psychological and political foundations of new Europe," he added.

"Blacks and Jews should... hold onto our shared faith fastidiously," he said. "We are less independent than we think, and more interdependent than we realise," he said.

Ex-CIA official may use secret papers in Iran-contra defence

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal judge has ruled that retired Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) official Clair George may introduce certain "classified" documents at his Iran-contra trial to support his contention that he did not intend to lie to Congress.

However, U.S. District Judge Royce C. Lamberth also ordered that "vast portions of the defendant's exhibits are not relevant or that very generic substitutions are sufficient" to show normal CIA processes and how he was inundated with information.

Mr. Lamberth issued the ruling July 1, but government agents since then have been reviewing it, and the expurgated version — with words, phrases and an occasional paragraph blacked out — was not released until Monday.

Mr. George is accused of directing a cover-up of White House aide Oliver North's secret Nicaraguan contra-resupply network and lying to Congress when questioned about it after lawmakers began inquiries late in 1986.

At the time, Mr. George was the CIA's deputy director for operations, the number three post in the agency.

The trial is scheduled to begin

July 13, but defence attorney Richard Hibel has said his team may need more time to review 15,000 pages of "classified" documents recently provided by prosecutors.

Neither the office of the Iran-contra independent counsel, Lawrence Walsh, nor Mr. Hibel had any immediate comment on Mr. Lamberth's ruling.

The judge rejected the prosecutor's argument that Mr. George should be able to introduce only those documents that pertain specifically to the charges against him, saying such a ruling "would suffocate virtually any defence that Mr. George sought to make."

Instead, Mr. Lamberth said, "it is relevant if the defendant can show that he and the CIA made efforts to inform the Congress in the few days after his hearings of the information about which defendant allegedly lied. Testimony and documents to this end provide some evidence that defendant did not lie or that he had no intent to deceive."

However, Mr. Lamberth ruled that many of the admissible documents would have to undergo some surgery.

U.N.-Iraq disputes mount

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The latest conflict between the United Nations and Iraq over weapons inspectors waiting to inspect Baghdad's Ministry of Agriculture is one of three disputes threatening to develop into major confrontations.

The Security Council demanded on Monday that Iraq immediately permit U.N. inspectors to search the ministry for what diplomats said was documentation on ballistic missiles.

The confrontation began on Sunday when a weapons inspection team headed by U.S. Army Major Karen Jansen was unable to enter the ministry.

U.N. officials said the team was looking for general information but diplomats said the inspectors were particularly concerned with documents on ballistic missiles.

Iraq's deputy U.N. ambassador, Samir Al Nima, told reporters Iraq was not biding anything. He said the council wanted to "insult and humiliate" it and that the line had to be drawn somewhere.

"Are you saying the special commission can come to my

house, to a mosque? The line has to be drawn," he said.

Rolf Ekeus, executive chairman of the U.N. special commission in charge of destroying Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, told reporters he was "disappointed" because disputes between Iraq and his group had subsided recently.

In other areas conflicts have mounted. A memorandum of understanding between Iraq and the United Nations expired on June 30 and has not yet been renewed. It provided for 500 guards and 600 aid workers to distribute humanitarian goods throughout Iraq, but especially to Kurdish refugees in the north.

The posting of the guards permitted allied forces to withdraw from northern Iraq after the Gulf war after they had provided relief aid to Kurds rebelling against the government.

Iraq has not yet signed a new agreement and the 1,100 guards and aid workers are not leaving the country.

In recent weeks, U.N. vehicles and property have been damaged in northern Iraq. On Monday

Danielle Mitterrand, wife of French President Francois Mitterrand, narrowly escaped a car-bomb attack in Kurdistan.

She was travelling with Bernard Kouchner, France's health and humanitarian action minister, when the attack occurred, killing several Kurdish escorts and wounding 19 others.

Iraq also has not yet agreed to Security Council demands it sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil, under heavy U.N. monitoring.

Mr. Nima said on Monday that the United States, Britain and France had gone out of their way to make sanctions more stringent than needed. He said Britain, in particular, led the way in initiating at least 38 objections.

These included what he called the spiteful denial of materials for Iraq's shoe and leather industries, water pumps for agriculture and materials for its baking industry.

Since the trade embargo prevented any exports from Iraqi industries, the "game played in the sanctions committee... is an endeavour to reduce the Iraqi people to poverty," he said in a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME TWO
18:00 Le Monde est à vous
18:00 News in French
19:15 Interprogramme
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Saved by the Bell
21:00 Wednesday forum
21:30 Man of the People
22:00 News in English
22:30 Till We Meet Again

PRAYER TIMES

05:57 Fair
05:31 (Sunrise) Doha
12:40 Dhuhr
16:21 Asr
19:09 Maghrib
21:24 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swetkiah, Tel. 810740
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 634590
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440
De la Salette Church Tel. 661757
Terzents Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772564
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811255
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 623824, 654922
Church of the Nazareth Tel. 675691

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be hot and windy will be northwesterly light to moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Min/Max, temp.
Amman 30 / 36
Aqaba 27 / 29
Dajqa 29 / 38
Jordan Valley 25 / 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 36, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 18 per cent, Aqaba 28 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Nidal Issa 691011
Dr. Joseph Issa 702561
Dr. Rami Mizzawi 894788
Dr. Abdul Wahab Awad 846700
First pharmacy 661912
Pardons pharmacy 776336
Al Asema pharmacy 637055
Naironk pharmacy 625672
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shamsani pharmacy 637660

EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre 637111

HOSPITALS

Human Medical Centre 81381332
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. 642816
Abdel Maternity, J. Amn. 642412
Jabal Amman Maternity 642862
Muhall, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shamsani 661714
Shamsani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 845845
Al-Hammar Hospital 662779
The Islamic, Amman 66612757
Al-Ahli, Amman 6641646
Indian, Al-Muhajreen 7771013
Al-Bashe, J. Ashrafieh 7751126
Army, Marj 87161115
Queen Alla Hospital 6224050
ZARQA:
Zarga Govt. Hospital (09)963323
Zarga National Hospital (09)905960
Ibn Sina Hospital (09)965732
Al-Hima Modern Hospital (09)979999
IBRD:
Princess Reem Hospital (02)725555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)722775
St. Nicolas Hospital (02)247100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (03)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)522025, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
19:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
19:00 Jeddah (RJ)
19:00 Lahore (RJ)
19:00 Damascus (RJ)
19:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
19:00 London (RJ)
19:00 New Delhi (RJ)
19:00 Sanaa (RJ)
19:00 Frankfurt (RJ)
19:00 Istanbul (RJ)
19:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
19:00 Brussels, Paris (RJ)
19:00 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:00 Rome (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:00 Karachi (PI)
11:30 Jeddah (SU)
11:30 Sanaa (TY)
12:30 Sharjah, Abu Dhabi (GP)
12:30 Cairo (MS)
20:00 Paris, Damascus (AF)
20:00 Damascus (PK)
20:25 Beirut (ME)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
07:00 Damascus (RJ)
11:15 Rome (RJ)
11:30 Berlin, London (RJ)
11:30 Timis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:30 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
12:30 Istanbul (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Colombo (RJ)
21:00 Riyadh (RJ)
21:00 Dhahran (RJ)
21:00 Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)
21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
21:30 New Delhi (RJ)
21:45 Sanaa (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:00 Damascus (PI)
06:15 Beirut (ME)
12:30 Sanaa (TY)
13:00 Jeddah (SU)

MARKET PRICES

Up/down price in file per kg.

Apple (red) 700 / 650
Apricot 400 / 350
Banana 400 / 350
Banana (Mekam) 550 / 500
Beans 550 / 450
Cabbage 90 / 50
Carrot 240 / 80
Cauliflower 150 / 80
Cucumber (large) 70 / 40
Cucumber (small) 130 / 80
Eggplant 240 / 90
Garlic 700 / 650
Lemon 650 / 550
Marrow (large) 70 / 40
Marrow (small) 130 / 80
Onion (dry) 130 / 80
Onion (green) 150 / 80
Orange 400 / 350
Peas 750 / 400
Peanut 500 / 450
Pineapple 540 / 480
Pepper (hot) 360 / 300
Pepper (sweet) 260 / 200
Potato 220 / 160
Sweet Melon 300 / 250
Tomato 110 / 50
Watermelon 80 / 20

Health Ministry unaffected by doctors lured to private sector

By Ayman Al Safadi
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A flourishing private sector is luring away specialised doctors from government hospitals but the flight is not causing any shortages of physicians at Ministry of Health hospitals.

A sufficient supply of physicians trained in Jordan and abroad is meeting the public sector demand and ensuring that government hospitals are getting enough qualified doctors, says Minister of Health Dr. Aref Bataineh.

Many well-trained Jordanian physicians, who returned from Gulf countries, during and after the Gulf war, are also being hired by the ministry on special contracts. Thus, Dr. Bataineh says he expects no shortages of doctors or deterioration of services as a result of the resignation of Jordanian physicians who received advanced training at government hospitals.

Dr. Bataineh says that doctors who quit the ministry to set up private practices are improving the quality of the private sector, which is claiming a growing share of the market of patients from neighbouring countries.

He says that medical services in Jordan improved last year despite a huge increase in the number of citizens served by the ministry. Jordan's medical and other sectors have been overburdened by the influx of about 300,000

Palestinian and Jordanian expatriates who lost their jobs in Kuwait, Iraq and other Gulf states.

"We were quite unprepared," says Dr. Bataineh, "but we have dealt with the immediate problem."

The Ministry of Health's medical bill for 1992 is estimated at JD47 million and 70 per cent of this amount has already been procured through national budget allocations and aid from international organisations. The ministry is now working on a five-year plan for future growth.

Eight new hospitals are under construction in various parts of the Kingdom to raise the number of beds available for patients.

The ministry currently has 2,229 beds and plans to add 192 beds in the north and 54 beds in the south. Amman and other cities in the central parts of the country have no need for additional beds.

At the end of the five-year plan in 1997, the north will need an additional 450 beds and 136 beds will have to be built in the south. In addition to improving its services, the ministry is also giving more incentives to its doctors.

The ministry has already worked out a plan to raise the income of doctors.

That, and a large pool from which to recruit and train doctors, will guarantee that Jordanian hospitals do not suffer from any shortages of doctors, says Dr. Bataineh.



King Hussein visits his father's tomb

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday visited the tomb of his father, the late King Talal Ben Abdullah, on the 21st anniversary of his death and recited verses of the Holy Koran and laid a wreath.

Also visiting the tomb were members of the

royal family as well as the Prime Minister, cabinet members, speakers and members of the houses of Parliament and other dignitaries. King Talal was the eldest son of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Citizenship now possible for non-Jordanian wives

AMMAN (Petra) — A special bazaar that interprets laws allowed non-Jordanian women married to Jordanians to acquire Jordanian citizenship, provided they have the consent of the Minister of Interior.

The bureau issued this ruling in response to a request by the Prime Minister to interpret Article 8 of the Nationality Law no. 6 enacted in 1954 and amended in 1987.

The bureau said that a non-Jordanian Arab woman who has been married to a Jordanian citizen for three years or more can acquire Jordanian nationality.

Non-Arab wives of Jordanian citizens can acquire nationality if they have been married for at least five years.

The government will collect JD 100 in application fees for non-Jordanian Arab wives while

it will collect JD 200 from non-Arab wives. These fees are collected in accordance with Article Two of Nationality fees regulation no. 30, which came into effect in Nov. 1991.

The bureau's ruling said the interior minister's authority in approving or rejecting applications from non-Jordanian wives was limited since he is only responsible for verifying that legal conditions are met.

The ruling also allowed non-Jordanian wives to retain their foreign nationality as well as their new Jordanian nationality.

The ruling said there was no stipulation or provision in the revised Jordanian Nationality Law no. 22 for the year 1987, which says that non-Jordanian women married to Jordanian citizens must forego her original nationality to acquire citizenship.

Jordan-Japan Friendship Association holds reunion

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan-Japan Friendship Association has celebrated a reunion over a dinner hosted by Sharif Jamil Ben Nasser, president of the association which was established in 1974 under the Patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The Jordanian-Japanese ties have been cemented by visits of His Majesty King Hussein to Japan, the last of which was in February of 1989, Sharif Jamil said in an address after the dinner.

Sharif Jamil also recalled that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, then Crown Prince of Japan, paid a visit to Jordan in June.

Prince Hassan made several visits to Japan the last of which was in November 1990 while His Highness Prince Mikasa visited Jordan in 1982.

Sharif Jamil praised Japan as being a great nation and highlighted its great economic and other achievements despite the limited natural resources. "If the aims of the Association are cultural and social, it is a fact complement and formulates the relationship at a human level without

Jordan Times
Tel: 667171

REQUIEM

Gharghour Family and in-laws invite relatives and friends to attend a special mass and requiem for the soul of the late

Nichola Tawfiq Gharghour

which is to be held Wednesday July 8, 1992 at 4 p.m. at the Greek Catholic Church on Jabal Amman, First Circle. This is to be considered as a special invitation to everyone.

Queen Noor to seek help for National Cancer Centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor will seek the help of international organisations to equip and train personnel at National Cancer Centre at the Jordan University Hospital in Amman.

The centre is currently under construction and the project is entrusted to the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS). During a meeting with Health Minister Aref Bataineh recently, Queen Noor discussed various aspects of the project and way of improving it.

The Queen was also briefed on obstacles hindering the project. Dr. Bataineh pointed out the absence of a national record of cancer patients, the lack of medical research and differences in standards and the unavailability of screening patients and other preventive techniques.

Construction of the Al Amal Centre for cancer treatment began in 1989 and the Health Ministry and GUVS hope the project to be finished in two years.

WHAT'S GOING ON FILM

★ Arabic-subtitled Japanese film entitled "The Ugatsu Story" (black & white) at the Royal Cultural Centre — 7 p.m.

THE JAPANESE FILM FESTIVAL

The Embassy of Japan in Jordan in cooperation with the Royal Cultural Centre cordially invites you to the Japanese film festival to be held from July 6 to 9, 1992 at 7:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The programme is as follows:

(All films are subtitled in Arabic) (admission free)

Wednesday, July 8, 1992:

"The Ugatsu Story"

Directed by Kenji Mizoguchi, black & white, 97 minutes.

Thursday, July 9, 1992:

"The Yamashita Story"

Directed by Sokei Matsubayashi, colour, 115 minutes.

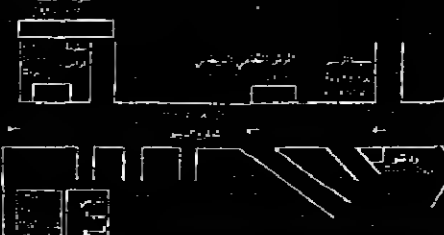
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Cement in short supply, prices increase and so do hoarders

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab White Cement Industries Factory (AWCIF) is having difficulty coping with increasing demand for white cement for construction, sending the price of the product in short supply skyrocketing.

According to Eid Abu Karaki, the company's general manager, the price of a tonne of white cement mined in Jordan is more than double the official company price of JD 70.

Mr. Abu Karaki blamed profiteers among Jordanian merchants for the exorbitant prices and the commodity's shortage in the local market.

He said that his company has discovered some people hoarding white cement to monopolise the market and raise the prices. AWCIF is now taking a series of measures to counter this illicit and illegal practice.

The company, a joint venture launched in 1985 by Jordan and Syria, is now distributing the white cement in turn to main wholesale merchants and rationing amounts to buyers, especially the tile factories in Zarqa and Amman, the main consumer regions in the Kingdom, Mr. Abu Karaki said.

He added that the company is also obligated to meet Syrian as well as Jordanian markets and has adopted measures to safeguard the company's interests.

At present, the company is geared for full capacity, providing the Jordanian and Syrian markets with 300 tonnes of white cement daily, Mr. Abu Karaki said. To ensure fair distribution, strict procedures, including the supervision of provincial governors by representatives are now being adopted.

Furthermore, to meet the needs of the hungry market, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has now allowed merchants to import limited amounts of white cement from other countries, according to Mr. Abu Karaki.

White cement in Jordan and Syria is less expensive than international market prices because the joint company was established primarily to meet the needs of the regional demand, Mr. Abu Karaki added.

Nothing that AWCIF ranks among the best in the world in specifications and standards, Mr. Abu Karaki said that the company was making plans to step up production by installing another

kiln and new production lines to satisfy demand.

The white cement factory at Dulcil, near Zarqa, uses raw materials such as sand and gypsum, which are mined by the Arab Mining Company in Jordan. Abu Karaki pointed out.

Last year, the white cement company, realised net profits amounting to JD 319,000. Mr. Abu Karaki said that the joint company with a JD 10 million capital started off production in the second half of 1985 at the rate of 90,000 tonnes a year.

An increased demand for the ordinary cement caused a similar crisis in the Jordanian market last May, prompting the Jordan Cement Factories Company to announce that it was cutting down on exports to meet the local market demands.

At certain points the company flooded the Amman market with 10,000 tonnes of cement a day in order to thwart manipulators. The company board chairman Bassam Al Saket said then that while the company was selling the cement for JD 39 a tonne profiteers were selling it for JD 55.

Joint venture fertiliser plant with Japan to earn Jordan JD57 million

AMMAN (J.T.) — A consortium of Japanese companies Tuesday signed an agreement with Jordanian phosphate and potash companies to set up a joint venture fertiliser plant in the port city of Aqaba at a cost of \$60 million.

Jordanian officials said the plant would produce at least 300,000 tonnes of fertilisers a year.

Head of the Japanese delegation Momiyoshi Shigaki, who is chairman and president of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations (ZEN-NOH), signed the deal with Hussein Al Qasem, board of directors chairman of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC).

The joint venture will use Jordanian phosphate and sulphuric acids to produce up to 300,000 tonnes of compound fertilisers, according to JPMC Managing Director Thabet Al Taher.

Speaking after the signing ceremony, Mr. Taher said that this vital project reflects the deep confidence of the international community in Jordan's investment climate and in its stability.

According to Mr. Taher, Jordan could earn up to JD57 million annually from this project, with all the production going to the Japanese markets as guaranteed by the Japanese consortium of firms.

The plant is to be set up in Aqaba near the fertiliser plant and with access to the port, in addition to having available the country's primary and raw materials, said Mr. Taher.

According to plans, construction of the project will begin in 1993 to be operational by late 1994.

According to ZEN-NOH, the production of the plant will meet

10 per cent of Japanese market needs, providing cheaper fertilisers for Japanese farmers.

Company officials said the liberalisation of agricultural markets has brought pressure on Japanese farmers to reduce production costs, and the Aqaba project is as important to the Japanese as to the Jordanians.

According to the deal, 30 per cent of the \$60 million equity of the venture will be owned by ZEN-NOH while Mitsubishi Corporation, Mitsubishi - Kasie (Chemical) Corporation and Asahi Industries Company will have 10 per cent each the JPMC and the Arab Potash Company (APC) will hold 20 per cent each in the form of local infrastructure and input.

In a statement upon signing the deal, Mr. Qasem said that Jordanian-Japanese relations have grown over the past years especially in the wake of visits to Japan by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The signing of the agreement, Mr. Qasem added, was bound to further bolster bilateral ties and open the way for further investments in Jordan, which has good infrastructure and political stability.

Mr. Shigaki said that this vital project was bound to increase Japan's interest in Jordan and pave the ground for other schemes.

The joint project is the second fertiliser plant Jordan to be built in Jordan with foreign participation. The first, a \$120 million phosphoric acid plant, will be built in collaboration with an Indian company.



Japanese and Jordanian representatives sign fertiliser joint venture deal

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Upper House to discuss political parties

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament will hold a meeting Thursday to continue discussing the legal committee's decision on illegal acquisition of funds and property and the financial committee on Amman Financial Market's law for 1991. It will also discuss the political parties law, to be referred to the House's legal committee.

Lower House session postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat Tuesday postponed the House's Wednesday session until Sunday.

June's revenues higher this year

AMMAN (Petra) — The Land and Survey Department has collected JD4,445,355 in May, in revenues during last June, compared with JD4,023,313 in May, according to the department director Ali Gharabeh. He added that June's figures are 28 per cent higher than those of last year. Mr. Gharabeh also said that the department collected JD23,231,830 during the first six months of this year, compared with JD14,129,461 during the same period in 1991.

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By Dr. Abdallah Malki

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

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Some double talk

A SENIOR U.S. administration official, quoted by Thomas Friedman of the New York Times last week, has urged Palestinians and Arabs "to put up or shut up" now that they have a ready (Israeli) partner who, "at least theoretically, is ready to trade territory for peace and impose a de facto settlement freeze." According to that official Israeli Prime Minister-elect Yitzhak Rabin's "readiness" to yield has made the Arabs "very nervous."

Another U.S. official, also quoted by Friedman in the Times, thought the most important thing was "to make sure the Arabs are serious when they come to the table" since now they have Israelis "who will be talking credibly and seriously about proposals that should be taken seriously by the Arabs."

Now, if that is not double talk and first-rate hypocrisy, we do not know what is. What have the Palestinians and the Arabs done since the peace talks started in Madrid in November 1991 that was "not serious" and that warrants a senior official in the Bush administration to urge them "to put up or shut up"? And why was not such tough and inappropriate language used with Yitzhak Shamir who by his own admission wanted the talks to drag on aimlessly for 10 years while he stuffed the occupied territories with settlements?

Since Rabin's election in late June Palestinian and Arab leaders have expressed satisfaction at the ouster of Shamir and cautious optimism that the Labour victory was an indication of the Israeli people's desire for peace. Even Syria's Foreign Minister Farouk Sharaa made a welcome statement to that effect.

But contrary to Rabin's offers of piecemeal solutions, the Arabs have repeatedly affirmed they wanted a lasting and comprehensive settlement that would ensure nothing is left as seed for future conflict. Furthermore, the Palestinians have both compromised and come forward with solid proposals on self-rule. And the Jordanians have for a long time now advocated a Middle Eastern conference on security and cooperation in the region modelled after the Helsinki-based CSCE, conference on security and cooperation in Europe. Does not the Arab World at least deserve credit for that?

The Arabs themselves, sceptical after years of Israeli intransigence as evidenced by Shamir's most recent revelations, are the party that should demand that Israel, whether led by Labour or Likud, made enough compromise and show seriousness in its approach to the peace process.

The Arab side has already expressed worry that Rabin, through a posture of willingness to talk peace and through the shifting of Israeli government's priorities, would deceive the American cosponsor into believing that, unlike Shamir, he is more serious in his quest for peace, thus shifting the blame on the Arabs for whatever impasse there might be. What senior U.S. officials are telling the New York Times therefore is but a testimony to Arab scepticism, which has existed for a good reason throughout the years.

If Israel and the U.S. are sincerely serious about their quest for peace, they will find the Palestinians and the Arabs eager and willing to sit and talk about substantive issues that impede the search for a just and honourable settlement. Peace, the Americans must know, is not just an expression of good intentions; it is the antithesis of war which the Arabs and Palestinians loath and want to avoid. After all, it is the Arabs and the Palestinians who know only too well that war would only lead to more misery and agony for all the peoples of the region, as well as to terrible consequences for much of the rest of the world.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RAI Arabic daily Tuesday discussed the new law on political parties in Jordan and said that Parliament's achievement is a source of pride for all Jordanians. The paper said that the new law democracy in the country is boosted and Parliament members deserve to be saluted and thanked for their achievement. Parliament members, who have had a three-year experience in dealing with laws, draft laws and amendments to laws have succeeded in a relatively short time in enacting a law that would serve their nation and pave the ground for a true meaning of democracy in the country, said the daily. The law on political parties enhances political pluralism and offers all public sectors equal opportunities to act within the law and under the provisions of the Constitution, added the paper. It said that the Jordanian masses believe that such a law is bound to pave the ground for a brighter, democracy-oriented Jordan and further progress and development to be achieved in an atmosphere marked by genuine freedom. The paper described the new law as one more stage in the long process of democracy which can be achieved only by the people of the country who through their endeavours will make the new law meaningful.

A columnist in Al Rai urged the Arab countries directly involved in the peace process with Israel to counter what Yitzhak Rabin is doing in the international arena and send out teams to Japan, Europe and America to try to abort the new Israeli premier's designs. Hamadeh Farasaneh said that Mr. Rabin's election and success was welcomed by these countries which saw in it a first step towards an end to Israel's intransigence. The writer said that Mr. Rabin would try now to cash in on the attitude of these countries by seeking to improve Israel's image in the West without giving in to the just Arab demands or putting an end to occupation and Jewish settlements, and would seek support for his idea of opposing the creation of a Palestinian state. The writer said the foreign ministers of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Palestine, who are due to hold a meeting soon, should decide on measures to abort any evil attempts on Mr. Rabin's part in the international arena, and should send out delegations to explain the Arab countries' demand of an end to occupation, end of settlement and the restoration of Palestinian rights in their homeland. The foreign ministers ought to make it more clear than ever before that unless U.N. Security Council resolutions on Palestine are not implemented, there can be no hope for anyone dealing with the Jewish state be it headed by Labour or by Likud, the writer said.

Economic Forum

Environment and economic development

THE World Bank has just released an executive summary of its World Development Report 1992 whose publication is due soon. The focus of the report is development and the environment. Given the contents of the summary and the recent global awareness of the environmental issue, the report itself will make an interesting reading particularly to development economists. Obviously, a new important branch of economics is crystallising as a distinct part of development economics.

The report, according to the summary, describes how environmental problems can and do undermine the goals of development. First, environmental quality is itself part of the improvement in welfare that development attempts to bring about. Second, environmental damage can undermine future productivity. For example, soils that are degraded in the name of raising incomes today can jeopardise the prospects for earning income tomorrow.

The summary's overview encompasses valuable insights into the issue of environment and its interrelationship with development and the industrialised world. One such point is the sober remark that although the world has learned over the past two decades to rely more on markets and less on governments to promote development environmental protection is still one area in which governments must maintain a central role.

Another point is the impact of economic growth on environment. According to the summary, the report identifies the conditions under which policies for efficient economic growth and

environmental protection complement each other; it also identifies tradeoffs between them. Here it is claimed that there are strong win-win opportunities that remain unexploited. The most important of these relates to poverty reduction and interestingly and significantly, the report declares that attacking poverty is not only a moral imperative but also essential for environmental stewardship.

However, the most important message of the report lies in the five remarks which establish a solid moral basis for the responsibility of industrialised countries for not only solving their own environmental problems but also for helping to improve the environments of developing countries. These remarks are the following:

— Some of the potential problems facing developing countries, particularly global warming and ozone depletion, stem from high consumption levels in rich countries. Thus the burden of finding and implementing solutions should rest on the shoulders of the rich countries.

— Some of the benefits from environmental policies in developing countries accrue to rich countries which ought therefore to bear an equivalent part of the costs.

— Developing countries need to have access to less-polluting technologies and to learn from the successes and failures of industrial countries.

— The strong and growing evidence of the link between

poverty reduction and environmental goals makes compelling case for greater support for programmes to reduce poverty and population growth.

If serious, the talk of environment must have an important bearing on development strategies. Awarfully or otherwise, economic development has been conceived as being mainly a function of industrialisation. Up to the late seventies, industrialisation was the keyword of development strategies while agriculture was relegated to an inferior place. Now, industrialisation is the major source of pollution and value added in industry is considerably low in developing countries because most of the intermediate inputs are imported from advanced countries. Besides, industry in developing countries stands a very slim chance of gaining any ground, at home or abroad, against the much more mature and experienced industrial sectors of the developed countries. The present IMF-inspired policies of global free trade make sure that this state of affairs will be perpetuated. The result is that industrialisation deals a double blow to environment and economic growth in developing countries and thereby to the lofty goal cherished by the World Bank.

The success of "environment and development" does need the generous contribution of the developed countries to solving the environmental and economic problems of developing countries. But it also needs a shift of development priorities from industry to agriculture.

The Palestinian universities' crippling burdens

By Bill Hayton

On 29 April, four years and four months after it was closed by the Israeli authorities, the Palestinian university of Bir Zeit was allowed to reopen. Although it is the best known, Bir Zeit is only one of six universities in the occupied territories. They are, in order of size: Gaza, Nablus, Bir Zeit, Hebron, Bethlehem and Jerusalem. When the intifada erupted, they taught a total of 15,300 students. One month later, on January 9, 1988, the Israeli army closed every one (Bethlehem had actually been closed the previous October following the shooting of a student by an army sniper).

What appeared to be a particularly draconian measure to the outside world was in fact an extension of Israel's standard response to unrest in the occupied territories: Bir Zeit, for example, had been closed ten times between 1973 and 1985. It was a part of Israel's early intifada policy of mass collective punishment. All West Bank schools, and for periods even kindergartens, were closed for a total of 14 months in 1988 and 1989.

This action provoked widespread international criticism and in March 1990 the European Community froze discussions with Israel on new scientific and technical cooperation. This action, which was really only a gesture, was, however, sufficient to persuade Israel to relax its closure policy. It coincided with the appointment as defence minister of Moshe Arens, for

whom the demands of the international community were reconcilable with his policy of combating the intifada. He wanted to "gradually normalise" everyday life, which included the gradual reopening of schools and universities. In May 1990 Jerusalem University was allowed to reopen and, from then on, one university was allowed to open approximately every six months. It was not, therefore, until May 1992 that Bir Zeit was finally given the green light. Even then it was only partial.

The Palestinian universities were established in the aftermath of Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in 1967. Palestinians finding it increasingly difficult to travel to study in Beirut, Amman and Cairo created a pool of frustrated students demanding university education. Local institutions tried to respond. They upgraded existing schools and colleges so that they were able to award degrees. Bethlehem University was founded by the Catholic Church, Hebron and Gaza by Islamic foundations and the others by prominent Palestinian families. None, however, have ever received any Israeli state funding, despite official Israeli statements to the contrary.

Israeli harassment

The six universities suffer the double burden of being located in the Third World and of existing under military occupation. They share with their counterparts

throughout Asia and Africa problems of funding, of reaching students whose secondary education has been limited by an inadequate curriculum and of creating skilled graduates for whom there are few job opportunities. As institutions, they are young and yet they must cope with a rapidly expanding population eager for education; they are trying to be national institutions and yet they must largely rely on imported books and ideas. The occupation poses additional, more pernicious, problems.

From the outset, the military authorities of the occupied territories have hindered the universities' development: teaching materials are taxed at 100 per cent, 4,000 books and periodicals have been banned since 1967 (although many of them are freely available in the Hebrew University in Jerusalem) and day-to-day administration is routinely interfered with.

Everyday occupation harassment has also damaged university teaching and research. Roadblocks, curfews and the need to obtain permits for even the most basic action obstruct almost every routine activity. At its most severe, the occupation means the physical harassment of students and staff, beating, imprisonment, torture and even death. The army's response to a sit-down protest in front of an Israeli roadblock resulted in the shooting of two Bir Zeit students in December 1986.

Demonising political activity

The universities, and in particular Bir Zeit and Al Najah in Nablus, are routinely accused by Israel of being "nests of terrorist incitement", the implication being that they are centres of violence. "Terrorist," however, is used to describe anyone with links to the PLO. There have been frequent claims that arms are stored on campus and that the universities organise armed action against Israeli soldiers and civilians. Suffice it to say that none of these accusations has ever been proved. "Violence" is an oft-used justification for Israel's intervention in the universities. In almost every case it is a means of demonising legitimate political activity. In the same way the Israeli army frequently raided campuses during the 1980s and removed quantities of material which it declared to be "illegal", the implication again being that it related to violence. This material consisted of banned books, flags, posters and nationalist ephemera.

What is quite clear is that the universities are centres of political thought, debate and opposition to the occupation and that it is this aspect which the Israeli authorities wish to control. This is only to be expected. As is the case in most countries where democratic institutions are suppressed, the campus has become the only possible arena for progressive thought. One difference might be the extent to which

Palestinian staff, in addition to the student body, are politicised.

The universities have become political centres by default, since the other likely focuses of political organisation and resistance, such as trade unions, women's organisations and local councils, have all been suppressed. We Bank trade unions exist in legal limbo and their officers are frequently closed and officers imprisoned. Gaza unions are similarly controlled but with Egyptian legislation. Women's committees are also subject to arbitrary interference. The mayors of Palestinian local councils who were elected in 1976 were removed from office between 1978 and 1982 and have not been reinstated.

Ideological clashes

Another contributing factor is the pluralistic nature of university life. Most Palestinian organisations are divided up faction, each of which has its own affiliated trade union, women's organisation, popular committees etc. Consequently there is a proliferation of differently oriented organisations but a dearth of real debate and discussion within each one. Campus life, however, is characterised by passionate clashes of ideology between different groups, with regular elections and platforms for debate among both students and staff. Bir Zeit, for example, employs both the best known Palestinian peace delegate, Hanan Ashrawi,

and the best known opponent of the Madrid process, Riyad Al Malki.

The intifada revealed the growth of the universities' influence and the transfer of political leadership from the old established families and public figures to the emergent professional classes. The Palestinian delegation to the Madrid peace talks comprised 14 delegates and three advisers from the occupied territories, of whom five were members of staff at Bir Zeit and three taught at Nablus. Two other delegates were the heads of the Boards of Trustees of Bethlehem and Hebron (both from prominent families) and the remainder were doctors or lawyers. Several more academics have been called upon during the bilateral and multilateral stages.

Bir Zeit's arts and commerce faculties remain closed and up to 200 students from Gaza who have begun unable to obtain permits to travel to the West Bank are unable to study. The same is true of those students and staff who live south of Jerusalem and who cannot obtain permits to travel through "Israeli territory". The Palestinian Council for Higher Education does not yet consider Bir Zeit to be properly "open".

Bill Hayton is coordinator of Friends of Bir Zeit University in London. The above article is reprinted from Middle East International.

Gulf war: The truth is emerging

By Godfrey Jansen

THE stream of books on the second Gulf war — and happily there are signs that the stream is thinning to a trickle — are being upstaged and even updated by official and semi-official reports from Washington. These reports, because they are attempts at telling the truth (but not yet the whole truth) are very deflating of the triumphalist "hooray" type of book, usually written by journalists "who were there". These reports, variously, have made the point that there were far fewer Iraqi troops in the field than the large numbers claimed by General Schwarzkopf, and that, in fact, the Iraqis were outnumbered three to one; that large numbers of Iraqi soldiers were buried alive when bulldozers broke through the Iraqi defence line; that much of the bombing of Iraqi targets was unnecessary; and that less of the Iraqi armoured forces were destroyed and more of them allowed to get away than claimed at first.

The sobering, somewhat sad-defating fact would seem to be that, in this war at least, the first-hand accounts by those who endured discomfort and took some risks are not as good, for understanding what went on, as those written by people further away.

The "fog of war"

This was not just a case of the confusing "fog of war," because Alan Moorehead, as a frontline correspondent, produced excellent books on the campaigns in the Western Desert in World War II. If the triumphalist books are ephemeral it would seem to be the fault of the system of strict control that the U.S. armed forces clamped onto media representatives in the Kuwait theatre. Moorehead was free to go swarming wherever he wished across the desert battlefield; not so the "escorted" correspondents of

Desert Storm. No wonder, then, that in their books they cannot see the wood for the trees.

There are two such "hooray" books in the publications under review: *All Necessary Means* by Ben Brown and David Shukman (BBC Books, London 1991, £8.99) and *Famous Victory* by Patrick Bishop (Sinclair-Stevenson, London 1992, £8.95). They are scrappy, chatty and so inconsequential that one wonders why the authors bothered to write them — to show that they were more than mere reporters?

A third at least partially triumphalist book has come from an unexpected source, the International Institute for Strategic Studies, for whom *The Gulf Conflict: a political and strategic analysis* was written by Roland Panambur (IIS, Adelphi Papers 264, Brassey's, London 1992, £9.50). This paper, however, is much below the high standard of authoritative objectivity set by this series. On the crucial question of whether or not there was any real Iraq threat to Saudi Arabia, the writer hedges his bets: "it is uncertain whether," "it is not known whether," considering the known facts, this is simply an evasion of the truth that there was no such threat. He does however unearth the interesting fact that in January 1991 Secretary of State Baker and the State Department suggested that Iraq should be given assurances that it would not be attacked after withdrawal from Kuwait, a constant Iraqi worry, but that this was vetoed by President Bush. He also gives the details of the last minute Soviet peace plan, accepted by Iraq, which could have prevented the fighting but which was overtaken by the final U.S. ultimatum. But these are just two plums in a very stodgy pudding.

The large 400-page volume produced by the magazine U.S.

News and World Report entitled *Triumph Without Victory* (because Saddam Hussein remains in power) and subtitled "the unreported history of the Persian Gulf war," (Random House, New York 1992, \$25) sets out to be the definitive U.S. account. But the

have a larger significance. Thus, the Iraqi Republican Guards divisions escaped entrapment and got away to fight another day against the Shites and Kurds when the First Cavalry Division did not close the mouth of the encircling bag because "it was too danger-

suaded to ask for U.S. against an Iraqi "threat" only after Egypt and Morocco announced their willingness to send units to join Desert Shield. With this "Islamic cover," the king could safely jump on the U.S. bandwagon. Mr. Heikal elucidates but does



only significant unreported fact revealed is that in the final hours of hostilities the U.S. airforce dropped two specially prepared bombs on Al Tajir airbase with the intention of killing the Iraqi president, contradicting Mr. Bush's denials of any such intention and contravening American law.

The other "unreported" facts are details of action by U.S. army and air force units of the sort to be found in regimental or squadron histories. Each minor firefight becomes a heroic "battle." Thus, the "Battle of Medina Ridge" — "the last tank battle of the Gulf war" — had taken 40 minutes of which just 15 minutes had seen intense shooting" with about 100 tanks involved on both sides. Some of these unit details

Illusion of triumph

This is one of questions "settled" by Mohammed Heikal in his *Illusions of Triumph: an Arab view of the Gulf war* (Harper Collins, London 1992, £17.50), in which, making direct quotations (Heikal's forte is his knowledge of behind-the-scenes gossip, at the highest level), he shows that King Fahd was per-

not solve one of the problems concerning the causes of the war. President Bush gave as one of these the way in which Saddam "deceived": a fellow Arab ruler.

President Mubarak, to whom he gave "a promise" not to invade Kuwait, so that his word was not to be trusted there after. According to Mr. Heikal, the promise was given during a private meeting at which only the two leaders were present. According to Mr. Mubarak's account the promise not to invade was unconditional; but according to the Iraqi leader it was conditional on a settlement of Iraq's differences with Kuwait at a meeting to be held in Jeddah. Curiously enough the books on the Gulf war accept the Iraqi

version, but the truth on this important point can never be known.

On that Jeddah meeting Mr. Heikal makes the point that it failed because of Kuwaiti intransigence and is able to quote verbatim from the instructions given by the Emir to the Kuwaiti representative, the crown prince, to make no concessions, because Kuwait was backed by "our friends in Egypt, Washington and London... we are more powerful than they imagine."

If the first four books mentioned above are pro-U.S. and Mr. Heikal's a volume ever so slightly pro-Iraq, though almost sorrowfully so, *Beyond the Storm: a Gulf crisis reader edited* by Faylita Bennis and Michel Moushabeck (Canongate Press, Edinburgh 1991, £10.95) is clearly and angrily anti-U.S., though the 30 contributors do make their points knowledgeably and intelligently. The contributor writing on *Human Rights and the Gulf Crisis* does a service to contemporary history when, alluding to the oft-repeated accusations that Iraq used gas on its own people, the Kurds, he quotes from a U.S. Army War College report on the incident at Halabja that "the Kurds had died of cyanide gas possessed only by the Iraqis; it seemed likely that it was the Iranian bombardment that actually killed the Kurds." The analyses in this book are ruthlessly inquisitorial.

Last but not least one comes to the best book yet produced on the Gulf war, *Desert Shield* by Dilip Hiro. Quite without heroics Hiro, distancing himself from the scene, has produced a clear, thorough, exhaustive, carefully balanced survey that will not be easily or quickly superseded. In this and pieces the truth is emerging — MEI, London.

Slow fusion for two Yemens

By Jonathan Wright
Reuters

ADEN, Yemen — Two currencies. Two national airlines. Two legal systems. Even two armies, integrated at the top but with separate units in the field.

Well past the second anniversary of Yemen's unification, the two halves of the country have still not abandoned some of the symbols of their distinct identities.

But Yemenis say the process is irreversible and anomalies will disappear as fusion proceeds.

Even the southern political elite, the people who sacrificed most for the sake of unity in May 1990, will not criticise the negative effects of union without first extolling its ideological virtue.

"It was a great historical event for us. We had struggled long to achieve it," said Saleh Shayeef, Aden head of the Yemeni Socialist Party, once the ruling party in the south and now effectively junior partner in a national coalition with the General People's Congress Party of President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Any residual resistance to unity is likely to come from the south, where the effects have been much greater. The north, with four

times the population and an economy at least six times as big, is undoubtedly the dominant force.

The south, after years of doctrinaire socialism, is having to adjust to the free-market ways of the north. Food subsidies have gone, prices have risen sharply and workers in unprofitable state companies have lost the job security they enjoyed for the past quarter century.

"In the old days the government used to fix prices and supervise the markets. Now it's a free-for-all and the merchants can charge what they like," said Aden housewife Rashida Hussein.

Residents said businessmen from the north were moving south, outwitting southerners who have lost the capitalist instinct.

Security is also a major concern in the south, which for years had the dubious benefit of an efficient East German-trained security apparatus.

Crime, and especially political violence, has risen almost to the levels of the north, where the government never succeeded in suppressing tribal feuding and wild West-style lawlessness.

Shafieqa Murshid Ahmad, a southern member of parliament,

said she thought respect for the laws was now the single most pressing issue.

The fragmentation of the legal system, with northern laws, southern laws and newly passed unionist laws all jostling for recognition in the courts, has made the country more difficult to govern. Only a unionist supreme court holds the system together.

Diplomats said the unification process had gone surprisingly well, given the poverty of the country and the economic losses from the Gulf crisis.

"They have achieved much. Even a rich country like Germany had to make a big effort," said an East European diplomat.

But the unionist government has taken the path of least resistance in leaving the most difficult unification tasks until later, they added.

"They carved up the ministerial posts and the ambassadorships but almost no one lost his job. The civil service and the army are seriously hobbled," a Western diplomat said.

Some units of the northern army have gone south and some from the south have gone north but disaffected officers could still mobilise units drawn exclusively from one half of the country.

The conventional wisdom is that after the first parliamentary elections throughout the country, which according to the timetable for transition must take place by the end of November, the south will lose the privileged position it now enjoys in the ruling coalition.

The Yemeni Socialist Party, which has 50 per cent of the cabinet posts, will have to fend for itself in a political free-for-all and it is likely to lose out to other parties even at home in the south.

The diplomats said that however traumatic the adjustment economic weakness gives the south little choice but to press on.

"The south is in a terrible state. There has hardly been any investment since the British left (in 1967)," one diplomat said.

Sanaa, with busy markets, a building boom and a relatively developed infrastructure, is a sharp contrast with Aden, a crumbling city of austere concrete tenements, dreaming of a brilliant future as a free-trade zone.

"Once we were a British colony, then a Russian colony. Now it looks like we will be a colony of Sanaa," said Aden shopkeeper Ahmad Baharoun. He was only half joking.

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Brotherhood

(Continued from page 1)

opened fire on members of the family.

The Islamic movement parliamentary office, according to the statement, has tried to reconcile Fatah and Hamas in Amman and to convince Fatah to dismiss its plans to limit the strength of Hamas.

"We presented the two sides with documents that no side could deny which provided evidence that a policy is in place to contain Hamas," the statement added.

In a dispatch from occupied Jerusalem, Al Quds press reported Tuesday that Fatah and Hamas had reached a new agreement to reduce tension between the two factions.

The two agreed to "end all sorts of antagonising and escalating acts," the Quds press quoting from the agreement signed by the two.

Iraq says

(Continued from page 1)

visited on Monday was "clean," with nothing to incriminate the Iraqis. He still had no report on Tuesday's inspection.

Diplomats said Iraq appeared to be testing the unity and resolve of the Security Council.

The inspectors were forbidden Sunday from entering the ministry. Since then, the team, which includes Americans, Russians, French and British nationals, has used six U.N. jeeps to maintain its watch.

Iraqi officials have charged the main goal of the team is to collect intelligence information against Iraq.

The standoff is the latest in a long series of confrontations between Iraq and the United Nations, which has sent some 40 teams of inspectors to Iraq since the ceasefire.

The most dramatic such incident came last September, when inspectors found Iraqi documents detailing the country's nuclear bomb programme.

The discovery was followed by a four-day standoff in a Baghdad parking lot between the Iraqis and the 44 inspectors, who refused parking lot between the Iraqis and the 44 inspectors, who refused to relinquish the records.

Iraq finally allowed the inspectors to leave with the materials.

"There is no change in our attitude. We will prevent them (inspectors) if they tried to enter," Abdul Saman Salman, agriculture and irrigation undersecretary, told reporters.

Mr. Salman said the presence of the U.N. inspectors was disrupting harvest and cultivation plans.

He said a thick file of decisions and orders was waiting to be distributed to agriculture offices throughout the country. "We cannot go about our work. We need a lot of paper to carry out our plans and orders," he added.

The Iraqis say they cannot take agriculture-related files and documents out of the ministry for fear they will be photographed by the inspectors.

"The presence of the inspectors has created adverse effects on the day-to-day activities of the ministry," Mr. Salman said.

He said a comprehensive plan to move combine harvesters from one province to another to help gather the summer harvest was about to come to a standstill.

Iraq says it does not have enough machines to cope with what agriculture officials predict

will be a bumper harvest.

The official newspaper Al Thawra accused the U.N. inspectors of trying to collect intelligence information on Iraq's agriculture.

"What else do they want? Asked Mr. Salman. "They want (figures) about our agricultural production."

Gorbachev

(Continued from page 1)

"In an emergency situation, which did exist then, the head of state has the right to create structures such as the emergency committee," Mr. Stepanov said.

"When they say the party created the committee it is not correct, but we obeyed the orders coming from the country's legal leadership."

He denied the committee wanted to depose Mr. Gorbachev and alleged the Soviet leader himself was involved in the putsch.

"The committee was set up to stabilise the economic, political situation in the country, to oppose nationalistic secessionists and nothing more," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev, at the time both Soviet leader and Communist Party head, knew what was being planned, Mr. Stepanov said.

"There is information that before flying off for Foros, Gorbachev told colleagues: 'Don't you worry, everything's all right, we are imposing a state of emergency'."

Mr. Gorbachev, who declined to attend the hearing, has repeatedly denied allegations he was involved in the coup.

The coup attempt collapsed on the third day when senior committee members, including KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov, flew down to see Mr. Gorbachev and were promptly arrested.

"It's difficult to understand ... (why) Kryuchkov, who was referred to by Gorbachev as a perfect professional, dared to go to Foros without serious security backing, knowing perfectly Gorbachev had loyal guards here."

"That can mean only one thing — he was going to see a partner and did not think he could be betrayed," Mr. Stepanov said.

The court later banned Mr. Stepanov from speaking until the end of the hearings after he said the communists were prepared even now to seize back power.

"If legal attempts to depose the anti-people president and the present Russian leadership fail, we shall turn to the methods that our opponents ... used to take grip on power in the country," he said.

He said the democrats had themselves staged a coup by illegally taking power and suppressing opposition movements.

Viktor Zorkaltsev, another party representative, earlier said Mr. Yeltsin's ban would lead to creation of a dictatorship in democratic guise.

Mr. Zorkaltsev said the party had started the Soviet reform process and many democrats and reformers had once been members.

"That's why it's pointless talking about the party posing any threat to democracy," he told the court's 13 judges. Mr. Yeltsin left the party in July, 1990.

Around 500 communist supporters demonstrated outside the

court building in central Moscow, holding banners with slogans such as "Yeltsin is a murderer" and "You cannot ban the Communist Party."

Iran paper

(Continued from page 1)

from Turkey.

Her companion, French Health and Humanitarian Affairs Minister Bernard Kouchner, said he would stop in Ankara for talks with Turkish Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin.

"It was good we came," Mr. Kouchner said. "It was a humanitarian trip which was necessary. They (the Kurds) have six months ahead of them. Winter is coming and it is very, very difficult."

He said the United Nations should lift restrictions on trade with Kurdish-controlled areas of northern Iraq and conduct aid operations for Kurds without any reference to Baghdad.

U.N. agencies have operated in Iraq since the Gulf war by agreement with the Iraqi government.

Mr. Kouchner said the Iraqi Kurds were not seeking an independent state, but had conducted free elections resulting in a balanced Kurdish parliament and government.

"There is now a legal government and parliament. It is because we have come to bear witness to all this that there has

been an attack on Mrs. Mitterrand," he added.

No-one has claimed responsibility for Monday's car bomb blast.

The Iraqi army newspaper Al Qadisiya denounced the visit of Mrs. Mitterrand and Mr. Kouchner before the car bomb attack as an "impolite violation of a free and independent U.N. member."

Likud

(Continued from page 1)

post office building in the heart of East Jerusalem's business area that would be vacant soon. However, the finance ministry, which controls government buildings, denied it would be given to settlers.

The drive to settle Jews in Arab neighbourhoods has been among the most controversial of the Shamir government's efforts to tighten control over the occupied territories.

With government backing, a group called Ateret Cohanim has spearheaded Jewish settlement in several East Jerusalem neighbourhoods, including the walled Old City.

Last October they took over houses in Silwan village beside the Old City. Two years ago they occupied a Christian hospice near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

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Financial Markets

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE July 7/92	TOKYO CLOSE July 7/92
Swiss Franc	1.9110	1.9183
Deutsche Mark	1.5125	1.5068
Swiss Franc	1.5550	1.5490
French Franc	5.9355	5.9488 44
Japanese Yen	124.33	124.17
European Currency Unit	1.5555	1.5578

* Data for 1992
** European Currency Unit

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Currency	1 MONTH	3 MONTH	6 MONTH	12 MONTH
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.43	3.62	3.68
Swiss Franc	9.87	9.81	9.75	9.68
Deutsche Mark	9.56	9.56	9.56	9.50
Swiss Franc	8.87	8.75	8.61	8.68
French Franc	9.93	9.98	9.98	9.87
Japanese Yen	4.50	4.37	4.21	4.21
European Currency Unit	10.43	10.45	10.45	10.37

Interest rates for deposits exceeding U.S. Dollar 100,000 or equivalent.

Precious Metals

Metal	1000gms	1000gms	Metal	1000gms	1000gms
Gold	346.75	6.60	Silver	0.09	4.05

* At 1000gms

Currency	1000gms	1000gms
U.S. Dollar	0.669	0.671
Swiss Franc	1.8771	1.8855
Deutsche Mark	0.4416	0.4438
Swiss Franc	0.4933	0.4958
French Franc	0.1310	0.1317
Japanese Yen	0.5371	0.5398
British Pound	0.5919	0.5939
Swedish Krona	0.1251	0.1257
Italian Lira	0.0584	0.0587
Belgian Franc	0.02144	0.02155

* At 1000gms

Currency	1000gms	1000gms
U.S. Dollar	1.7440	1.7520
Lebanese Lira	0.03715	0.04115
Saudi Riyal	0.1770	0.1790
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—
Qatari Riyal	0.1811	0.1825
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2080
Israeli Sheqel	1.7040	1.7170
DAE Dinar	0.1811	0.1825
Greek Drachma	0.3615	0.3615
Cypriot Pound	1.5580	1.5580

* At 1000gms

Index	8/7/92	Close	5/7/92	Close
Amman	142.66	142.66	142.66	142.66
Banking Sector	105.11	105.21	105.21	105.21
Insurance Sector	150.34	151.10	151.10	151.10
Industry Sector	195.40	196.00	196.00	196.00
Services Sector	199.95	199.95	199.95	199.95

* Data for 1992

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET
AMMAN - JORDAN
TELEPHONE 640170 / 643170
ORGANIZED MARKET PRICE LIST FOR TUESDAY 07/07/1992

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADING VOLUME	PROV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING CLOSING PRICE
JORDAN KIWATY BANK	2,290	1.860	1.820 1.840
THE JORDANIAN BANK	5,504	2.520	2.520 2.500
UNION BANK FOR SAVINGS & INVESTMENT	217	2.250	2.230 2.150
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	1,276	2.720	2.730 2.730
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT/OLD	14,586	1.180	1.160 1.150
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	16,397	1.100	1.090 1.090
REINVESTMENT INVESTMENT	65,640	1.180	1.240 1.220
WEST BANK INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	25,129	2.870	2.860 2.840
BANK OF JORDAN	1,807	14.250	14.150 14.250
AMMAN BANK	2,355	118.100	117.750 117.750
JORDANIAN INSURANCE	3,422	2.860	2.860 2.860
JORDAN TRADING INSURANCE	1,230	2.400	2.400 2.460
JORDANIAN INSURANCE & REINSURANCE	10,790	2.600	2.600 2.600
JORDAN OIL INSURANCE	925	1.850	1.850 1.850
AMMAN UNION INVESTMENT INSURANCE	1,272	2.000	1.900 1.900
THE NATIONAL AMMAN INSURANCE	95	2.000	1.900 1.900
JORDANIAN REINSURANCE	10,784	1.280	1.280 1.290
LIVESTOCK & POULTRY	47,428	1.330	1.310 1.310
UNITED MIDDLE EAST & CONSUMER GOODS	162,743	1.550	1.550 1.520
HOUSING EQUIP. & CONSTRUCTION	86	1.000	0.960 0.960
PELTA ENTERPRISES & EQUIPMENT LEASING	16,943	0.950	0.950 0.950
JORDAN OIL & GAS INVESTMENT	87,182	0.700	0.690 0.660
JORDAN KIWATY CO. FOR AGRI. & FOOD PROD.	18,270	1.160	1.140 1.100
AMMAN PAPER CONVERTING & TRADING	6,355	1.510	1.600 1.490
JORDAN OIL	4,597	2.500	2.500 2.470
NEW JORDAN BANK	1,175	2.250	2.250 2.250
AMMAN ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES	108,132	7.910	7.820 7.860
AMMAN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES	166,900	9.790	9.850 9.650
THE JORDANIAN COMMERCIAL & MANUFACTURING	16,074	5.910	5.870 5.800
AMMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	4,250	21.300	21.250 21.250
NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRIES	37,916	4.500	4.540 4.560
DAR AL DANA DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT	17,113	6.750	6.650 6.600
INVESTMENT PROMOTION-CHRONICAL INDUSTRIES	42,253	3.800	3.780 3.760
JORDANIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	2,189	4.650	4.530 4.500
JORDAN PAPER & CARD BOARD FACTORIES	4,443	3.250	3.230 3.250
THE JORDAN PAPER MANUFACTURING	3,280	2.900	2.950 2.900
AMMAN CERAMIC FOR PAVING & CERAMICS	70,063	3.160	3.150 3.090
NATIONAL INDUSTRIES	1,608	0.610	0.590 0.580
JORDANIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	9,465	4.240	4.110 4.150
UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	25,265	13.250	13.250 13.250
ALAMON INDUSTRIES	2,134	3.940	3.970 3.840
AMMAN INDUSTRIES	983	2.870	2.830 2.830
JORDANIAN INDUSTRIES & MOTOR/GENCO	1,034	1.150	1.150 1.140
SPINNING & WEAVING	11,736	3.150	3.140 3.120
NATIONAL CEMENT & WIRE MANUFACTURING	121,821	7.020	7.000 6.890
JORDAN CEMENT-CEMENTALS	65,540	3.540	3.530 3.480
THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	26,882	1.270	1.260 1.250
JORDAN PRECAST CONCRETE INDUSTRIES	9,640	0.570	0.570 0.580
UNIVERSAL INDUSTRIES	68,499	5.120	5.160 5.170
AMMAN INVESTMENT & DEVELOPMENT TRADE	67,923	2.160	2.120 2.140
JORDAN PETROLEUM SERVICES	11,313	8.540	8.450 8.500

NO. OF TRADED SHARES IN PARALLEL MARKET	500
TRADING VOLUME IN THE PARALLEL MARKET	1.30
TOTAL	1,964,598

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

TOKYO — Programme selling was reinforced by worries about real estate debts and retailers' profits. The Nikkei Average fell 197.52 to 16,459.55.

SYDNEY — A dull and directionless day. The All Ordinaries Index closed on its lows, 3.2 down at 1,660.5.

HONG KONG — Worries over Sino-British talks on funding for Hong Kong's new airport continued to trigger selling. The Hang Seng Index fell 112.85 to close at 5,911.92.

SINGAPORE — A late boost from bargain hunters left the Straits Times Industrial Index 0.38 point higher at 1,480.89.

FRANKFURT — U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicolas Brady's G-7 summit statement that the Bundesbank was expected to cut interest rates soon prompted only a half-hearted recovery. The DAX Index closed 4.85 points lower at 1,767.51.

ZURICH — Firms in Wall Street and hopes for lower interest rates in Germany helped the SPI Index recover from mid-day lows to 1,171.2, down 3.9 points.

PARIS — The CAC-40 shrugged off a truckers' strike gripping France to close 10.57 points higher at 1,879.09.

LONDON — The FTSE Index gained 24.7 to 2,493.7, helped by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicolas Brady's prediction of lower German interest rates.

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Poverty in Gaza deepens

The following article is the first of a two-part comprehensive review of the economic situation in the occupied Gaza Strip.

By Samir Shafiq
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Thousands of families in the Gaza Strip are sinking deeper into poverty and are increasingly seeking direct food assistance, a special study on the Gaza economy shows.

The confidential study, given to the Jordan Times on condition that it be unsigned, reveals that the number of "special hardship cases" among refugees in Gaza has climbed by over 1,500 in the first quarter of 1992 and, consequently a total of 57,000 beneficiaries are considered among the poorest of all refugees in Gaza.

According to the author of the study, the "special hardship cases" represent nearly 12 per cent of the refugee population of Gaza.

He, however, points out that an extra four per cent of Gaza refugees qualify for assistance, but are still registered on waiting lists of various aid agencies and local organisations heavily involved in identifying needy non-refugees and distributing commodities to them.

The author of the study expects greater numbers of Gazans, refugees and non-refugees alike, to slide deeper into the poor category if thousands of more jobs in Israel are lost due to the restrictions imposed frequently on Gaza labourers by the occupied authorities.

Reliable figures show that unemployment in Gaza has increased considerably after the Gulf war as the number of Gazans with jobs in Israel declined from nearly 60,000 to about 30,000 during the early months of this year.

None of the estimated 30,000 workers was allowed to cross "the green line" to Israel recently when the occupation authorities sealed off the entire Gaza Strip from May 24 to June 9, 1992 after the killing of an Israeli girl and a settler.

Not only labourers, but merchants, farmers and drivers were also restricted from leaving Gaza during that period.

Although the travel restrictions were eased gradually over the next few weeks, the economic study believes that the restrictions will not be fully lifted and will lead to the loss of thousands of jobs, particularly among young men.



Aid workers (above) fill plastic bags with food-stuffs for distribution among schoolchildren. Re-

fugee women (below) receive food donations from another aid organisation (File photos)



The study estimated the economic damages from the recent closure at millions of dollars. It calculated that losses amounted to \$10 million per month, from the wages alone, based on decreased employment in the Israeli labour market from the Gulf war to the end of May 1992.

The study noted that economic losses also resulted from the decline in agricultural prices due to the surplus of produce in Gaza, the disruption in factory production, as owners could not freely import the necessary raw materials, in addition to the loss of markets, especially in the agricultural sector.

Unemployment, according to the study, touched about 40 per cent of the Gaza work force prior to the May 24 closure of the strip. The percentage translates into some 40,000 to 50,000 people. Furthermore, figures show that approximately 15,000 labourers (half the number of those who normally cross the green line to work in Israel) are below the age of 25.

The Gaza economy, which is based on small workshops and small-scale agriculture dependent on family labour, is unable to absorb even a fraction of the unemployed workers. In 1987, when economic conditions were better, only six per cent of the industrial establishments were employing more than ten people while 70 per cent were employing three or less. Since then, a combination of economic instability and an aggressive taxation policy employed by the occupation authorities against local producers has led to cut-backs in some factories and outright closure of others.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.9275/80	U.S. dollar	1.9275/80
One U.S. dollar	1.1967/72	Canadian dollar	1.4985/90
	1.6888/99	Deutsche marks	1.3425/35
	30.79/83	Dutch guilders	5.0270/320
	1128/1130	Swiss francs	124.03/08
	5.4150/200	Belgian francs	5.8700/50
	5.7600/50	French francs	5.7600/50
One ounce of gold	\$345.75/346.25	Italian lire	—
		Japanese yen	—
		Swedish crowns	—
		Norwegian crowns	—
		Danish crowns	—

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G7 supports U.N. use of force to deliver relief to Bosnia

MUNICH, Germany (R) — The world's seven top industrial powers were set to agree in a draft statement Tuesday that the United Nations may have to use force to make sure relief supplies reach the breakaway Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In a draft declaration, leaders of the group of seven warned all parties to the conflict to avoid endangering the lives of relief workers.

"Should these efforts fail because of a lack of willingness of those concerned to cooperate fully with the United Nations, the Security Council must in our view consider other measures to achieve its humanitarian goals, in which military means are not excluded," the draft declaration stated.

A copy of the document in German was obtained by Reuters.

French officials said it would be augmented to include a call for an international peace conference on Yugoslavia under the auspices of the five permanent Security Council members and including neighbouring states.

The statement was later made public by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, including a suggestion that there should be a broader international peace conference on Yugoslavia.

It was issued on the second day of the annual summit of the G7, grouping the United States, France, Britain, Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada.

It said U.N. sanctions on Serbia, which dominates what remains of Yugoslavia after the secession of four of its six republics, should be applied fully.

It expressed support for the efforts of European Community

mediator Lord Carrington to achieve a lasting settlement of the conflict and called on all parties to resume negotiations in good faith and without preconditions.

"We stress that Serbia and Croatia must respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and that all military forces which are not under the command of the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn or dissolved and disarmed," it said.

Warring militias exchanged sporadic fire in Sarajevo Tuesday but an international airlift was set to continue to the Bosnian capital.

U.N. peacekeeping forces in control of the city airport are trying to fly 200 tonnes of aid a day to the estimated 380,000 people trapped in Sarajevo by a three-month Serb siege.

More than 7,500 people have been killed in fighting pitting the minority Serbs, who oppose Bosnia's independence from Yugoslavia, against mainly Muslim and Croat forces.

Serb, Muslim and Croat units fighting over Bosnia's independence exchanged sporadic fire in the capital, Sarajevo, through Monday night. Gunfire echoed round the city, mortar bombs fell occasionally and snipers remained a problem.

"The fighting does not stop. It just goes on and on," one Sarajevo resident said.

Sarajevo Radio had no immediate reports from other parts of Bosnia but Serbs, Muslim and Croat forces fought fierce battles on several fronts Monday. The fighting outside Sarajevo has defeated all efforts to reach a ceasefire.

On the first day of their annual economic summit, the United States, Canada, Germany, Japan, Italy, Britain and France drew up a tough communique laying much of the blame on the Serbs but also accusing Croats of interference in Bosnia.

The United Nations has already imposed trade sanctions on Serbia, which dominates what remains of Yugoslavia after the secession of four of its six republics.

Serb forces meanwhile said they had overrun Derвента, a strategically important town 160 kilometres northwest of Sarajevo, which straddles a key road junction.

If confirmed, the fall of Derвента would be a big setback for the loosely allied Croat and Muslim forces. It would boost Serb efforts to punch a corridor through northern Bosnia from Serbia to Serb-dominated territories in Croatia.

Battles were also reported Monday southeast of Sarajevo at Gorazde, where 70,000 people are trapped in a ring of steel thrown around the town by Serbian forces.

The Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug and Croatian Radio said battles also raged Monday around the Croatian port of Dubrovnik. Air and ground forces were in action.

The United States has repeatedly made clear it does not want to get involved in ground fighting in Bosnia or elsewhere in the Balkans.

The State Department official in Munich said that if force was needed to protect the Sarajevo airlift or road convoys to Bosnia, Washington would probably provide air or naval cover.

But unlike other U.S. officials, he declined to rule out completely the deployment of U.S. ground forces.

Meanwhile Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock Monday called for a concerted military operation, similar to that in Kuwait last year, to establish a military security zone around the Bosnian capital Sarajevo.

Mr. Mock said such an operation could be launched within 14 days and added he was aware that several countries had already begun preparations for such action.

"The United Nations or, as in the case of Kuwait, countries acting on behalf of the U.N. should militarily secure and occupy a 20 kilometre to 30 kilometre safety zone around Sarajevo," Mr. Mock told the Vienna weekly Profil which appeared Monday.

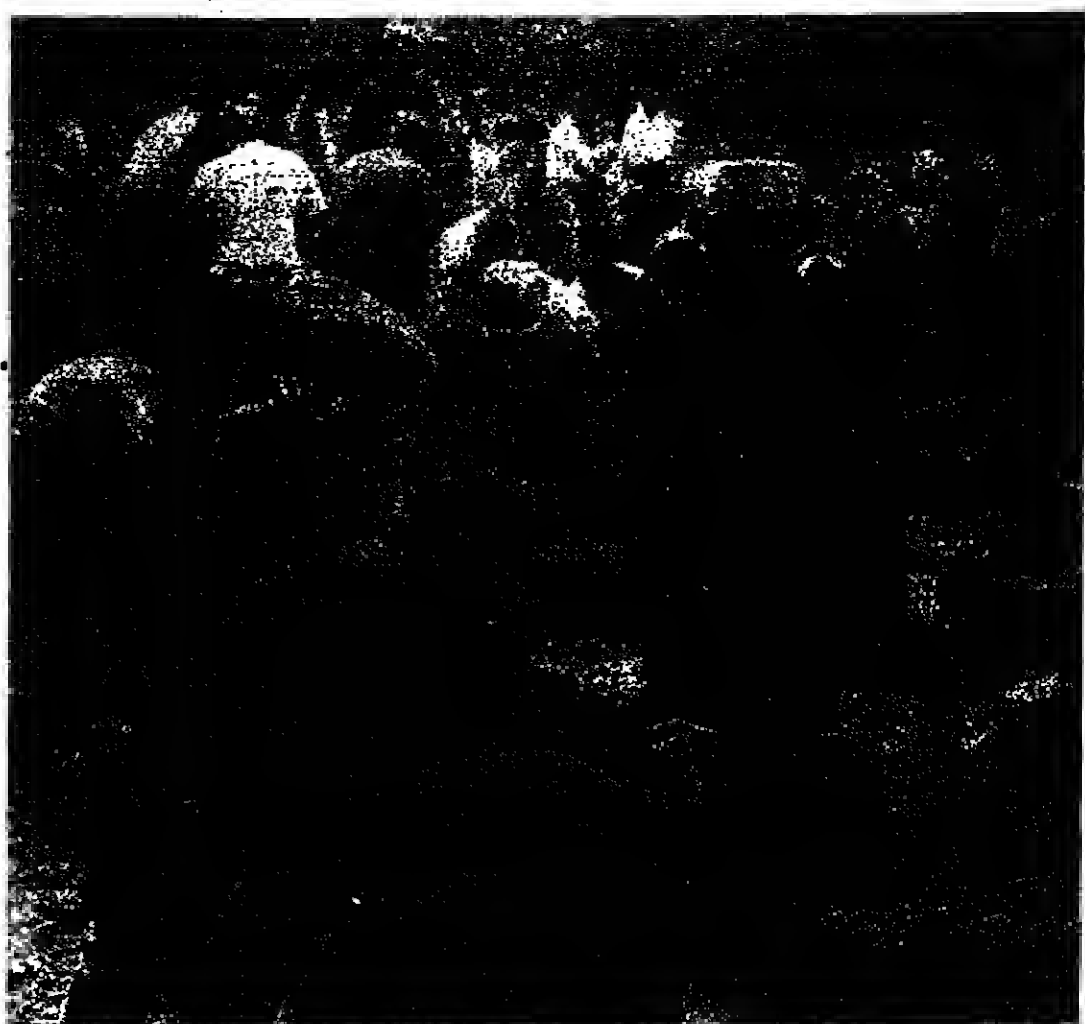
"If the besiegers of Sarajevo do not withdraw voluntarily then this means they should be pushed out with force," Mr. Mock said.

"Preparatory work for such an action has been going on in several countries for some time."

Mr. Mock said Austria had warned of the dangers to the breakaway Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina since last September and had sought a U.N. peacekeeping mission that would have prevented the conflict from erupting.

"Because once the shooting begins it takes at least six months to achieve a working ceasefire," he said.

Mr. Mock said neutral Austria, which already has U.N. peacekeeping contingents in the Middle East and Cyprus, would give support to U.N. action in Bosnia.



Sarajevo Muslims bury the dead after heavy fighting around the Bosnian capital

French roads blocked despite accord

PARIS (R) — Many of France's main highways remained paralysed Tuesday despite an overnight accord between the government, barge firms and drivers' unions aimed at ending a nine-day protest which has crippled road transport.

Police cleared some blockades outside Lille, Lyon, Valence and Toulouse but dozens of others stayed in place on main roads around the country, officials said.

The new accord, reached after nine hours of talks, contained some major concessions to truckers.

They included a provision for early negotiations on reducing working hours — one of the truckers' major demands.

The truck drivers were also promised that some parts of a new penalisation system for motorists who commit driving offences will not be applied to them. There was also a promise to offer truckers alternative jobs if they lose their driving permits.

Transport Minister Jean-Louis Bianco said he hoped the agreement would allow French roads and motorways to return to normal but warned of new police action if truckers did not lift blockades.

Drivers were discussing the agreement at the blockades but, lacking any central leadership and with militants among them bringing up new demands daily, it was not clear when the protest would end.

A main association of road haulage firm owners later said the overnight accord was unsatisfactory and it was advising members to continue the strike until a better agreement was reached.

Some political commentators have said France's unpopular Socialist government has been banking on growing anger by a public which at first sympathised with the truckers before breaking up the strike with force.

Farmers are already turning against the lorry drivers because they can no longer market their produce.

Roads and train stations are filled with angry families who blame the drivers for preventing them from starting their summer holidays.

West wants reform of U.N. agencies

UNITED NATIONS — The United States, Britain and other industrial nations have called for sweeping reforms of U.N. economic and social agencies.

With peacekeeping dominating the work of the world body, the wealthy nations said it was time the U.N. streamlined its overlapping agencies and departments, which are often fraught with politics and lack direction.

"In practice, the United Nations is widely perceived as falling short of its potential, turning in a disappointing performance in development assistance," said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton, responsible for international organisations.

Speaking for the European Community (EC), Britain's Overseas Development Minister Baroness Linda Chalker said the role of specialised U.N. agencies needed to be squarely addressed.

"A far greater degree of cohesion and teamwork, both intellectual and practical, within the U.N. system is called for," she said.

Both officials were addressing this week's annual meeting of the Economic and Social Council Monday. The council is supposed to coordinate U.N. economic and social development activities but lacks real enforcement powers.

Reform, however, is sometimes a double-edged sword for Third World nations. Some fear current U.N. agencies, such as the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), would be relegated to caring for the least developed states while the Western-dominated Bretton Woods Institutions would do the rest.

An international conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944 resulted in the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as independent offspring of the U.N. system.

"The fact that, compared to U.N. agencies, these institutions received vastly more resources is an indication of the preferences of key donors," Mr. Bolton said.

Specifically, Mr. Bolton said such agencies as the UNDP, the World Food Programme, the U.N. Children's Fund and the

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees were too independent, overlapped in tasks and lacked coordination.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali supported reforms and said he had begun to initiate them. He also said there was urgent need for closer links between world financial institutions and U.N. peacekeeping and assistance programmes.

"Over the years the complexity of the system, combined with its fragmentation and bureaucratisation, has inhibited the role that the organisation should play in the economic and social fields," he said.

Few concrete plans were presented, except from the Nordic countries, who had conducted over 20 studies showing U.N. agencies were uncoordinated and sometimes irrelevant.

Alf Samuelsson, Sweden's under-secretary of state for international development cooperation, said financing had to be changed to prevent too much concentration on fund-raising and available resources had to be used more effectively.

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G7 urges Russia to pull troops out of Baltics

MUNICH (R) — The world's seven leading industrial powers urged Russia Tuesday to agree on a timetable for the withdrawal of its 130,000 troops from the three Baltic states.

A statement issued on behalf of the group of seven said that Russia's economic difficulties did not justify keeping its troops on the territory of other countries against their will.

"It is inadmissible that these problems should contravene the application of the principle of international law whereby military forces may not be stationed on the territory of a foreign state without that state's approval," the statement read by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said.

"It is therefore important to come to a rapid agreement in current negotiations on a timetable for the withdrawal of troops," he said.

The issue is certain to arise again in the Helsinki summit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) which begins Thursday and is being attended by Russia and the Baltic states.

Six of the G7 countries — the United States, Canada, Germany, France, and Italy — will also be there. The seventh, Japan, is not a CSCE member.

The three Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have demanded that an estimated 130,000 former Soviet troops still stationed on their territory should begin withdrawing immediately and complete their pullout by the end of next year.

Russia says it has nowhere to house its troops and no money to build new housing. It wants to extend the withdrawal until 1998.

But the Baltic states say their continued presence is a potential source of instability.

They fear the troops could be used if a future Russian government tried to reestablish control over their nations which regained independence last year after 41 years of Soviet rule.

Baltic officials have complained they have no access to former Soviet military bases in their territory and are not informed about troop movements or activities. They even fear that former Soviet troops being withdrawn from Germany and Poland are being stationed in their countries.

The United States has been trying to mediate between Moscow and the Baltic countries. President George Bush is under pressure from some members of Congress to make troop withdrawal a condition for Washington granting Russia economic aid.

The German statement also called on the parties to three other conflicts on former Soviet territory to seek peaceful resolutions to their differences.

It urged Armenia and Azerbaijan to stop fighting over Nagorno-Karabakh and agree to confidence-building measures such as an exchange of hostages and troops withdrawals.

It said the G7 states would under no circumstances recognise changes to the territorial status quo achieved through violence.

The statement also expressed concern over fighting between Moldova and ethnic Slavs in the Dnestr region and the South Ossetia conflict and called on all concerned parties to avoid inflammatory action.

Azeri forces capture 3 more towns in Karabakh

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Azerbaijani forces have regained control of three towns captured by Armenian forces over the weekend, an Azerbaijani News Agency reported.

Azerbaijani forces have captured the villages of Nakhichevanik and Prdzhamal, the Turan News Agency said Tuesday.

The two villages, populated mainly by Armenians, were first captured by Azerbaijani forces on June 12. Armenians retook them over the weekend, but Turan said the occupation lasted only for several hours.

The agency said Azerbaijani forces also seized the village of Janyatakh in southern Nagorno-Karabakh.

Azerbaijan and Armenia have waged a bloody four-year war for control of Nagorno-Karabakh, a predominantly Armenian enclave inside Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijani President Elbulfez Elcheyev Monday ordered a month-long state of emergency in Mardakert and the surrounding region of Agderin in Nagorno-Karabakh. He issued the order to avert "possible provocations by Armenian groups acting in Nagorno-Karabakh," ITAR-TASS said.

Azerbaijani forces captured Mardakert Saturday, forcing some 70,000 Armenians to flee to Stepanakert, 40 kilometres away.

Leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States, at a summit meeting in Moscow Monday,

agreed to create a joint peacekeeping force to try to stop the bloodshed in ethnic trouble spots across the former Soviet Union.

In Rome, prospects for peace in the Transcaucasian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh plummeted further Monday when Armenia's delegation set a deadline for flying home from negotiations in Rome.

Exasperated by the failure of participants to condemn a weekend offensive by Azerbaijan, the head of the Armenian delegation told Reuters he would fly home Tuesday if his demands were not met.

"In the current conditions, it is impossible to go on talking as long these aggressions continue and as long as participants do not react to them," Christian Der Stepanian said Monday.

"They cannot continue to go on. One cannot discuss peace while making war," he said, adding: "We will leave Rome tomorrow if we do not get a declaration."

His delegation withdrew from the talks Sunday after Azeri forces captured Mardakert, an important town in the north of Karabakh. Azeri forces have in recent weeks been regaining territory lost in Armenian offensives earlier this year.

Mr. Der Stepanian said no progress was made in the round of talks which started last Monday. Negotiators had been discussing a nine-point document put forward by Italy and including a time-table for a ceasefire.

Georgian troops quickly suppress rebel attack

MOSCOW (R) — Georgian troops quickly suppressed an attempt by supporters of ousted President Zviad Gamsakhurdia to capture a loyalist garrison, a government spokesman said.

Some 300 Gamsakhurdia supporters blew up two railway links in western Georgia at dawn and then surrounded a garrison in the town of Tsalendzhikha which housed 60 men from the Mkhedrioni (Horseman) paramilitary militia.

Mkhedrioni reinforcements dispersed the rebels and relieved the garrison six hours after the siege started.

They also released Mkhedrioni leader Dzhaba Ioseliani, deputy chairman of Georgia's ruling State Council, who had been trapped in the building.

First estimates put the casualty toll at six dead and 100 wounded, the government spokesman said. Interfax News Agency quoted

Georgian official sources as saying the rebels damaged one armoured personnel carrier and fired at two helicopters.

Meanwhile the U.N. Security Council Monday recommended that Georgia be admitted as the 179th member of the United Nations.

In a brief session without a formal vote, the 15-member Council recommended to the General Assembly that Georgia's membership application be accepted.

The General Assembly has not set a date to consider Georgia's admission. Approval by the necessary two-thirds vote was expected.

All of the other former Soviet republics have joined the world body, Georgia, which has not joined the Commonwealth of Independent States, was the last to apply for U.N. membership.

Ramos asks lawmaker to explore peace talks with Communists

MANILA (AP) — President Fidel Ramos has asked a congressman to contact Communist rebels about possible peace talks to end Asia's last active Marxist insurgency.

Rep. Jose Yap told reporters Monday he had been asked by Gen. Ramos to initiate contacts with the Communist-dominated National Democratic Front.

Mr. Yap said the government must first decide the details of an amnesty programme that officials say the new Ramos administration is preparing for submission to Congress later this month.

"How can you offer amnesty to rebels in the field?" Mr. Yap asked. "That means they have to surrender. What about those with pending (criminal) cases?"

Mr. Yap is from Tarlac, the home province of key organisers of the 23-year-old Communist insurgency. He was used as a go-between by Gen. Ramos' predecessor, Corason Aquino, where peace talks initiated soon after she took office in the 1986 uprising against the late President Ferdinand Marcos.

That initiative failed because of opposition from the armed forces during the period when Gen. Ramos was chief of staff.

But the insurgency has ebbed in recent years, and it appears Gen. Ramos is ready to renew a peace offer.

Rebels have said they were willing to talk with Gen. Ramos but reject any conditions, such as first requiring them to lay down their arms.

Gen. Ramos said Monday he wanted to bring back the electric chair to boost his government's war on crime.

Gen. Ramos said in a television interview he would ask the Congress to enact a law reviving capital punishment for "heinous crimes" such as drug trafficking and offences involving use of unlicensed guns.

The death penalty should also be imposed on inorganic criminals, he said.

"Under our laws right now, the criminal can repeat the crimes because he can get himself bailed out but this is precisely what encourages (them) to go into very heinous and brutal types of crimes," he said.

Gen. Ramos said he intended to revive several bills urging the restoration of capital punishment, which he had proposed as defence secretary under the previous government but which the Congress failed to act on.

"They still need to be brought up again and I'll be happy to certify them (to the Congress)," he said.

Since assuming office last week, Gen. Ramos has given top priority to curbing crime as part

of his programme to restore investor confidence in the Philippines.

He said he would crack down hard not only on policemen and soldiers involved in criminal activities but also on their commanders if they would not control their men.

Interior Secretary Rafael Alunan in a speech Monday promised to make the country safe for Filipinos and foreigners.

"We will wage a sustained and relentless drive against crime," Mr. Alunan said on assuming his concurrent post as chief of the National Police Commission.

Meanwhile defeated Philippine presidential candidate Miriam Santiago Tuesday denounced a ban on her leaving the country as unconstitutional.

The pugnacious former immigration commissioner said she would file a petition with the Supreme Court to challenge the travel ban, adding: "I should not be treated like a criminal in this manner."

A court Monday ordered immigration officials to stop Mrs. Santiago leaving the Philippines without its permission because of corruption charges against her.

She has denied the charges and called the court order "unconstitutional... and unjust."

Mrs. Santiago, who accused President Ramos of cheating her

out of victory in the May 11 election, told a news conference she needed to leave Saturday to take up a fellowship at Harvard University in the United States.

"I am deeply pinned by this summary and precipitate hold-departure order," she said.

"I have never indicated by my behaviour or by my language and desire or intent to evade our legal processes," said the former judge, whose crusade against graft and corruption won her second place in the presidential race.

She is accused of illegally soliciting donations from businessmen for a 1988 Christmas party she organised for employees while she was immigration chief.

She has also been charged with violating anti-graft laws by legalising, without authority, the presence of foreigners who had overstayed their visas. The court has yet to arraign her or set a trial date.

In a separate development, former Philippine first lady Imelda Marcos has agreed in principle to surrender part of her husband's fortune if court cases against her family are dropped, a senior official said Monday.

Magtanggol Gumigundo, the new head of a government panel trying to recover the Marcoses' ill-gotten wealth, said Mrs. Mar-

cos had insisted there should be no admission in the agreement of any guilt on the part of her family in acquiring their fortune.

The new administration of President Ramos is studying the proposal "in line with its policy of reconciliation," Mr. Gumigundo told reporters.

But he added: "We must see to it that the government is not short-changed."

"People who are accused of plundering our country or economy should not dictate the terms and conditions of settlement. They should ask for mercy instead of (imposing) their terms and conditions on us."

The preliminary agreement to settle the Marcoses' wealth issue was reached in talks last week between the Marcoses and David Castro, former chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), officials said.

The PCGG is the government agency formed by former President Aquino to recover Marcos assets in the Philippines and around the world.

Mr. Castro, speaking to reporters after turning over his post to Mr. Gumigundo, said he had decided to negotiate a settlement with the Marcoses "because it is impossible to recover (the wealth) through the legal process."

COLUMN

Businessman gives \$100 million gift to college

GLASSBORO, New Jersey (AP) — A furnace company founder donated \$100 million to Glassboro State College Monday, the largest single donation to a public college in this country. The school will be renamed Rowan College of New Jersey in September in honour of benefactor Henry M. Rowan, chairman and founder of Inductotherm Industries Inc., of Rancocas, New Jersey. The funds will be used, in part, to create an engineering school. Glassboro currently offers 25 majors in four schools to 9,800 students, but its enrollment is expected to increase by at least 3,000 students. "It's going to mean a transformation of this institution," said college President Herman D. James. "A small state college of moderate means has the opportunity to become an internationally acclaimed institution of higher education." The donation is the second largest ever in the United States, behind a \$105 million gift to Atlanta's Emory University, a private school, in 1979.

Baboon liver recipient eating, walking

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The recipient of the world's first baboon-to-human liver transplant is eating meals and taking several walks a day around the hospital's intensive care unit. The 35-year-old man, who has requested anonymity, remained in serious condition Monday at Presbyterian University Hospital after the transplant on June 28. Doctors planned a scan of the liver this week to determine if it is growing. The baboon liver is smaller than a human liver and doctors expect it to regenerate. Doctors have found no signs of infection or rejection of the liver. The transplant was needed because hepatitis B had destroyed the man's liver. The disease probably would have damaged a transplanted human liver as well, but doctors believe the baboon organ is not susceptible. The longest surviving recipient of an animal organ lived nine months. He received a chimpanzee kidney in Louisiana in 1963. The liver patient is taking four drugs to prevent rejection of the liver. The primary drug is FK506, the experimental substance that surgeons say made the baboon transplant possible.

Ringo Starr and band get big welcome

LIVERPOOL (AP) — Former Beatles drummer Ringo Starr, on tour with his All-Starr Band, received a rapturous welcome from an audience of more than 2,000 when they gave a concert at the Beatles' hometown Liverpool Monday night. "Thank you. It's great to be back," said Starr as the group appeared on stage at the northwest Port City's Empire Theatre. Performing beneath a huge metallic star festooned with spotlights, the group included in their repertoire "You're 16," "Photograph" and "I'm The Greatest," which was penned by John Lennon, the Beatle murdered in New York in 1980. But the audience consisting mainly of 30- and 40-year-olds saved their loudest cheers for the All-Starr Band's rendition of the famous Beatles' number "Yellow Submarine." The Beatles originated in Liverpool. They broke up in 1970. The other members of the All-Starr Band — Todd Rundgren, Nils Lofgren and Joe Walsh — had spots of their own during the show.

Disgraced bishop may return home

DUBLIN (R) — Bishop Eamonn Casey, who quit in disgrace after admitting he had a teenage son, will eventually return home to Ireland, a close confidant said Tuesday. Bishop Casey left abruptly for the United States in May after acknowledging he had a 17-year-old child from a love affair with American divorcee Annie Murphy. Bishop Bernard Comiskey told Irish Radio: "Bishop Casey is with good friends in a peaceful environment. He is being given the rest and the space that he needs to put his life in order and to consider his next step." Bishop Comiskey, who said he had been in touch with Bishop Casey, added: "I would imagine he will come home. It is just a matter of when." He said he did not believe any blame should be attached to Annie Murphy, who thanked the people of Ireland for their support in a letter to the Irish Times last week.

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